



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital (Review)

Ellis G, Gardner M, Tsiachristas A, Langhorne P, Burke O, Harwood RH, Conroy SP, Kircher T, Somme D, Saltvedt I, Wald H, O'Neill D, Robinson D, Shepperd S

Ellis G, Gardner M, Tsiachristas A, Langhorne P, Burke O, Harwood RH, Conroy SP, Kircher T, Somme D, Saltvedt I, Wald H, O'Neill D, Robinson D, Shepperd S.

Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD006211.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006211.pub3.

www.cochranelibrary.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	6
METHODS	6
RESULTS	9
Figure 1.	10
Figure 2.	12
Figure 3.	14
Figure 4.	15
Figure 5.	16
Figure 6.	17
Figure 7.	20
Figure 8.	21
Figure 9.	22
Figure 10.	23
DISCUSSION	24
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	25
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	25
REFERENCES	26
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	32
DATA AND ANALYSES	73
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 1 Living at home (discharge).	74
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 2 Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).	75
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 3 Mortality (discharge).	78
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 4 Mortality (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).	79
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 5 Admission to a nursing home (discharge).	81
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 6 Admission to a nursing home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).	82
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 7 Dependence.	84
Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 8 Activities of daily living.	86
Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 9 Cognitive function.	87
Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 10 Length of stay.	88
Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 11 Re-admissions.	89
ADDITIONAL TABLES	90
APPENDICES	95
WHAT'S NEW	106
HISTORY	106
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	106
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	107
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	107
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	108
INDEX TERMS	108

[Intervention Review]

Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Graham Ellis^{1a}, Mike Gardner^{2b}, Apostolos Tsiachristas², Peter Langhorne³, Orlaith Burke², Rowan H Harwood⁴, Simon P Conroy⁵, Tilo Kircher⁶, Dominique Somme⁷, Ingvild Saltvedt⁸, Heidi Wald⁹, Desmond O'Neill¹⁰, David Robinson¹¹, Sasha Shepperd^{2c}

¹Medicine for the Elderly, Monklands Hospital, Airdrie, UK. ²Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ³Academic Section of Geriatric Medicine, ICAMS, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK. ⁴Health Care of Older People, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust, Nottingham, UK. ⁵Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK. ⁶Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Philipps-Universität Marburg - UKGM, Marburg, Germany. ⁷Faculté de Médecine, Université de Rennes 1, Service de Gériatrie CHU de Rennes, Centre de Recherche sur l'Action Politique en Europe, Hôpital Pontchaillou, Rennes, France. ⁸Department of Neuromedicine and Movement Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway. ⁹Division of Health Care Policy and Research, Department of Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, USA. ¹⁰Centre for Ageing, Neuroscience and the Humanities, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. ¹¹Medicine for the Elderly, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

^aJoint first author. ^bJoint first author. ^cJoint first author

Contact address: Graham Ellis, Medicine for the Elderly, Monklands Hospital, Monkscourt Avenue, Airdrie, Scotland, ML6 0JS, UK. g.ellis@nhs.net.

Editorial group: Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care Group.

Publication status and date: New search for studies and content updated (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 9, 2017.

Citation: Ellis G, Gardner M, Tsiachristas A, Langhorne P, Burke O, Harwood RH, Conroy SP, Kircher T, Somme D, Saltvedt I, Wald H, O'Neill D, Robinson D, Shepperd S. Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD006211. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006211.pub3.

Copyright © 2017 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) is a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary diagnostic and therapeutic process conducted to determine the medical, mental, and functional problems of older people with frailty so that a co-ordinated and integrated plan for treatment and follow-up can be developed. This is an update of a previously published Cochrane review.

Objectives

We sought to critically appraise and summarise current evidence on the effectiveness and resource use of CGA for older adults admitted to hospital, and to use these data to estimate its cost-effectiveness.

Search methods

We searched CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Embase, three other databases, and two trials registers on 5 October 2016; we also checked reference lists and contacted study authors.

Selection criteria

We included randomised trials that compared inpatient CGA (delivered on geriatric wards or by mobile teams) versus usual care on a general medical ward or on a ward for older people, usually admitted to hospital for acute care or for inpatient rehabilitation after an acute admission.

Data collection and analysis

We followed standard methodological procedures expected by Cochrane and Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC). We used the GRADE approach to assess the certainty of evidence for the most important outcomes. For this update, we requested individual patient data (IPD) from trialists, and we conducted a survey of trialists to obtain details of delivery of CGA. We calculated risk ratios (RRs), mean differences (MDs), or standardised mean differences (SMDs), and combined data using fixed-effect meta-analysis. We estimated cost-effectiveness by comparing inpatient CGA versus hospital admission without CGA in terms of cost per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) gained, cost per life year (LY) gained, and cost per life year living at home (LYLAH) gained.

Main results

We included 29 trials recruiting 13,766 participants across nine, mostly high-income countries. CGA increases the likelihood that patients will be alive and in their own homes at 3 to 12 months' follow-up (risk ratio (RR) 1.06, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.01 to 1.10; 16 trials, 6799 participants; high-certainty evidence), results in little or no difference in mortality at 3 to 12 months' follow-up (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.07; 21 trials, 10,023 participants; high-certainty evidence), decreases the likelihood that patients will be admitted to a nursing home at 3 to 12 months follow-up (RR 0.80, 95% CI 0.72 to 0.89; 14 trials, 6285 participants; high-certainty evidence) and results in little or no difference in dependence (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.04; 14 trials, 6551 participants; high-certainty evidence). CGA may make little or no difference to cognitive function (SMD ranged from -0.22 to 0.35 (5 trials, 3534 participants; low-certainty evidence)). Mean length of stay ranged from 1.63 days to 40.7 days in the intervention group, and ranged from 1.8 days to 42.8 days in the comparison group. Healthcare costs per participant in the CGA group were on average GBP 234 (95% CI GBP -144 to GBP 605) higher than in the usual care group (17 trials, 5303 participants; low-certainty evidence). CGA may lead to a slight increase in QALYs of 0.012 (95% CI -0.024 to 0.048) at GBP 19,802 per QALY gained (3 trials; low-certainty evidence), a slight increase in LYs of 0.037 (95% CI 0.001 to 0.073), at GBP 6305 per LY gained (4 trials; low-certainty evidence), and a slight increase in LYLAH of 0.019 (95% CI -0.019 to 0.155) at GBP 12,568 per LYLAH gained (2 trials; low-certainty evidence). The probability that CGA would be cost-effective at a GBP 20,000 ceiling ratio for QALY, LY, and LYLAH was 0.50, 0.89, and 0.47, respectively (17 trials, 5303 participants; low-certainty evidence).

Authors' conclusions

Older patients are more likely to be alive and in their own homes at follow-up if they received CGA on admission to hospital. We are uncertain whether data show a difference in effect between wards and teams, as this analysis was underpowered. CGA may lead to a small increase in costs, and evidence for cost-effectiveness is of low-certainty due to imprecision and inconsistency among studies. Further research that reports cost estimates that are setting-specific across different sectors of care are required.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

What is the aim of this review?

The aim of this Cochrane Review was to find out if organised and co-ordinated specialist care (known as comprehensive geriatric assessment, or CGA) can improve care provided to older people admitted to hospital. Researchers at Cochrane collected and analysed all relevant studies to answer this question and included 29 trials in the review.

Key messages

Giving older people who are admitted to hospital access to specialist co-ordinated geriatric assessment (CGA) services on admission to hospital increases the chances that they will be alive in their own homes at follow-up.

What was studied in the review?

Older people admitted to hospital may have multiple, complex, and overlapping problems. They are more prone to rapid loss of independence during an acute illness, leading to potential admission to a nursing home. Some of this decline might be avoided if care needs are identified appropriately and if treatment is co-ordinated and managed. Specialist co-ordinated care (known as comprehensive geriatric assessment, or CGA) was developed to address medical, social, mental health, and physical needs with the help of a skilled multi-disciplinary team. The aims are to maximise recovery and to return patients to previous levels of function when possible. In hospital, CGA is carried out on a geriatric ward, or on a general ward that is visited by a specialist geriatric team.

What are the main results of the review?

Review authors found 29 relevant trials from nine countries that recruited 13,766 people. These studies compared CGA with routine care for patients over 65 who were admitted to hospital. Most trials evaluated CGA that was provided on a specialised hospital ward or across several wards by a mobile team. The review shows that older people who receive CGA rather than routine medical care after admission to hospital are more likely to be living at home and are less likely to be admitted to a nursing home at up to a year after hospital admission.

We found no evidence that CGA reduces risk of death during follow-up at up to a year after admission, and we noted that CGA appeared to make little or no difference in dependence (whether patients need help for everyday activities such as feeding and walking).

We found too much variation in cognitive function and length of hospital stay to draw a conclusion. Uncertainty regarding the cost-effectiveness analysis suggests that further research is needed.

How up-to-date is this review?

Review authors searched for studies that had been published up to 5 October 2016.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) versus admission to hospital without CGA					
Patient or population: older adults admitted to hospital Setting: unplanned hospital admissions in 9 largely high-income countries Intervention: CGA Comparison: usual care					
Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)
	Risk with usual care	Risk with CGA			
Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)	Study population		RR 1.06 (1.01 to 1.10)	6799 (16 RTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
	561 per 1000	595 per 1000 (567 to 617)			
Mortality (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)	Study population		RR 1.00 (0.93 to 1.07)	10,023 (21 RTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
	230 per 1000	230 per 1000 (214 to 247)			
Admission to a nursing home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)	Study population		RR 0.80 (0.72 to 0.89)	6285 (14 RTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
	186 per 1000	151 per 1000 (136 to 169)			
Dependence	Study population		RR 0.97 (0.89 to 1.04)	6551 (14 RTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
	291 per 1000	282 per 1000 (259 to 302)			
Cognitive function		Standardised mean difference ranged from -0.22 to 0.35.	-	3534 (5 RTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^a .

Length of stay	Not estimable Mean length of stay in the control group ranged from 1.8 days to 42.8 days	Mean length of stay in the intervention group ranged from 1.63 days to 40.7 days	-	5303 (17 RTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^a .	
Cost and cost-effectiveness	Healthcare costs per participant in the CGA group were on average GBP 234 (95% CI GBP -144 to GBP 605) higher than in the usual care group (17 trials); CGA led to 0.012 (95% CI -0.024 to 0.048) more QALYs (3 trials), 0.037 (95% CI 0.001 to 0.073) more LYs (4 trials), and 0.019 (95% CI -0.019 to 0.155) more LYLAH (2 trials) per participant. Costs per QALYs gained was GBP 19,802, per LY gained was GBP 6305, and per LYLAH gained was GBP 12,568. CGA was more costly in 89% of 10,000 generated ICERs and led to QALY gains in 66% of cases, LY gains in 87% of cases, and LYLAH gains in 74% of cases. The probability that CGA would be cost-effective at a GBP 20,000 ceiling ratio for QALY, LY, and LYLAH was 0.50, 0.89, and 0.47, respectively				5303 (17 RTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW ^a .

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CGA: comprehensive geriatric assessment; CI: confidence interval; ICER: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; LY: life year; LYLAH: life year living at home; OR: odds ratio; QALY: quality-adjusted life year; RR: risk ratio; RT: randomised trial

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to the estimate of effect.

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of effect but may be substantially different.

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of effect.

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

^aThe evidence was downgraded due to imprecision and substantial heterogeneity

BACKGROUND

The number of adults surviving into old age is on the rise in populations around the world (The Lancet 2014; WHO 2016). This changing demographic has contributed to an increase in emergency hospital admissions that is having an impact on delivery of healthcare services. In England, emergency admissions increased by 47% between 1997-1998 and 2012-2013 (National Audit Office 2013), and in the USA by 16.7% between 2003 and 2009 (Morganti 2013). Older adults (over age 65) now represent the largest users of hospital care (National Audit Office 2013). The concern of practitioners is that this increase in admissions, against the backdrop of reduction in hospital beds, places provision of safe sustainable health care for older adults at risk (Francis 2013; Royal College of Physicians 2012; The Lancet 2014).

Description of the condition

The combination of multi-morbidity (Barnett 2012), age-related frailty, and acute illness places older people at increased risk for adverse outcomes. These include longer-term dependence, admission to a nursing home, and death (Clegg 2013). Frailty (“defined as the inability to withstand illness or insult without loss of function”) is characterised by typical frailty syndromes (falls, reduced mobility, increased confusion, etc.) (Clegg 2013).

Description of the intervention

Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) was developed in response to concern that problems experienced by older people who require hospital-level care are not recognised and acted on. CGA is a multi-dimensional diagnostic and therapeutic process that is focused on determining a frail older person’s medical, functional, mental, and social capabilities and limitations with the goal of ensuring that problems are identified, quantified, and managed appropriately. CGA has the potential to improve health outcomes while reducing the costs of health care and social care (Rubenstein 1991).

How the intervention might work

Models of CGA have evolved in different healthcare settings to meet differing needs. Common to these interventions are the following key features, which are believed to account for their effectiveness.

- Specialty expertise.
- Multi-dimensional assessment and identification of medical, functional, mental, social, and environmental problems.
- Co-ordinated multi-disciplinary meetings.
- Formulation of a plan of care around patient-centred goals.
- Delivery of the care plan, including rehabilitation.

- Iterative review of progress and care planning.

Key components that have been reported to be associated with improved CGA outcomes include ability to implement treatment recommendations provided by the multi-disciplinary team and to target the intervention to patients who present with frailty syndromes (Ellis 2011; Stuck 1993), as described above (Bachmann 2010).

Why it is important to do this review

Searches for the previous version of this review were completed in 2010 (Ellis 2011). Access to individual patient data (IPD) from a subgroup of trials, along with additional details of delivery of the intervention provided by trialists, has allowed us to estimate the cost-effectiveness of delivering CGA.

OBJECTIVES

We sought to critically appraise and summarise current evidence on the effectiveness and resource use of CGA in hospital for older adults admitted to hospital, and to use these data to estimate its cost-effectiveness.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Individual participant and cluster-randomised trials.

Types of participants

Participants 65 years of age or older who were admitted to hospital for acute care or inpatient rehabilitation after an acute admission with medical, psychological, functional, or social problems.

Types of interventions

Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) can be delivered on a specialist CGA ward or across several wards by a mobile team. On a CGA ward, care is provided by a specialist team that conducts a tailored assessment across a variety of domains, while possibly using standardised assessment tools to gather information. Assessment findings are discussed in a multi-disciplinary meeting, and a plan of treatment is developed. Members of the multi-disciplinary team are responsible for delivering the recommended treatment

or rehabilitation plan (such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, or medical treatment). CGA delivered by a mobile team also includes a multi-disciplinary assessment of a patient that is performed on one or more general medical wards. This is followed by a multi-disciplinary team meeting that results in a recommended plan for treatment with recommendations passed on to the ward team (medical and nursing staff). Multi-disciplinary team members may or may not be involved in delivering direct care (e.g. physiotherapy input).

We searched for trials that compared CGA for older people (over 65) admitted to hospital (conducted on CGA wards or by mobile team) versus general medical care.

We excluded studies of condition-specific interventions (e.g. stroke units, geriatric orthopaedic rehabilitation) that require specialist skills for assessment, acute management, and rehabilitation (Handoll 2009; SUTC 2013).

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- Living at home (the inverse of death or institutionalisation combined; used to describe someone who is alive and in own home at follow-up)

Secondary outcomes

- Mortality (death)
- Admission to a nursing home
- Dependence
- Activities of daily living (as measured and reported by trialists)
 - Cognitive function
 - Length of stay
 - Re-admission
 - Cost and cost-effectiveness

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We searched the following databases with no restrictions (language or date) on 5 October 2016.

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2016, Issue 9) in the Cochrane Library.
- MEDLINE (including Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations) via OvidSP (from 1946).
 - Embase via OvidSP (from 1974).
 - CINAHL EbscoHOST (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature; from 1982).

- DARE (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects; 2015, Issue 2) in the Cochrane Library.
- HTA (Health Technology Assessment Database; 2016, Issue 3) in the Cochrane Library.

We also searched these clinical trials registers on 5 October 2016.

- ClinicalTrials.gov (clinicaltrials.gov).
- WHO (World Health Organization) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (apps.who.int/trialsearch/Default.aspx).

We reported the search strategies in [Appendix 1](#),

Searching other resources

We checked the reference lists of included trials and the following related systematic reviews and meta-analyses: [Bachmann 2010](#); [Baztan 2009](#); [Baztan 2011](#); [Conroy 2011](#); [Extermann 2007](#); [Van Craen 2010](#).

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

One review author (MG) read all abstracts and retrieved full-text papers for publications that appeared relevant. Two review authors (MG, GE) independently assessed their eligibility, selected studies for inclusion in the review according to prespecified inclusion criteria, and resolved disagreements by discussion with a third review author (SS).

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (MG, GE) independently extracted data, using a modified version of the Cochrane good practice extraction form ([EPOC 2017a](#)). We resolved disagreements and areas of uncertainty by discussion with SS.

We contacted investigators of included trials by email or by telephone to invite them to contribute trial data and to complete a questionnaire to provide details about delivery of CGA. This survey included questions on the population using the service; intervention characteristics (including details of core team members); key components of the CGA intervention; and control group characteristics. We sent each trialist a minimum of three reminders to provide this information.

Survey of trialists

We contacted investigators of included trials by email or by telephone to invite them to contribute trial data and to complete a questionnaire to provide details about delivery of CGA. We sent a minimum of three reminders to each trialist. We sent a survey

to trialists of the 29 trials included in the review to obtain a detailed description of the CGA models evaluated in these trials. The survey included questions on the population using the service; intervention characteristics (including details of core team members); key components of the CGA intervention; and control group characteristics.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Three review authors (MG, GE, SS) independently assessed risk of bias of included trials by using the suggested risk of bias criteria and guidance for EPOC reviews (EPOC 2017b). We resolved areas of uncertainty or disagreement by discussion.

Measures of treatment effect

We calculated risk ratios (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) using fixed-effect inverse variance meta-analysis for living at home, mortality, admission to a nursing home, and dependence as measured by an activities of daily living scale (Deeks 2001; see Analysis 1.7 for details).

For the continuous outcomes 'activities of daily living' (ADLs) and 'cognitive function', we calculated standardised mean differences (SMDs) and for the continuous outcome 'length of stay', we calculated mean differences (MDs). We calculated odds ratios (ORs) with 95% CIs for data from studies that provided individual patient data (IPD) using logistic regression meta-analysis.

Unit of analysis issues

All included trials were individual participant randomised trials. We noted no unit of analysis issues.

Dealing with missing data

We contacted the authors of included trials to request missing data.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We carried out tests of heterogeneity using Cochran's Q and the I² statistic (Cochran 1954; Higgins 2003). We did not retain a pooled analysis if values of I² were greater than 70%. We also considered trial characteristics such as CGA delivered by a team or on a geriatric ward, and we grouped studies on the basis of these characteristics.

Assessment of reporting biases

We assessed reporting bias by creating a funnel plot for the main outcome (living at home) at 3 to 12 months' follow-up, recognising that when a small number of trials are included, these plots are not necessarily indicative of publication bias.

Data synthesis

We combined published data using fixed-effect meta-analysis for living at home, death, admitted to a nursing home, dependence, ADLs, cognitive function, re-admissions, and length of stay. We grouped trials by ward or by team for all outcomes, as suggested by previous reviews (Ellis 2011; Stuck 1993). When multi-arm trials are included (Cohen 2002 GEMC; Nikolaus 1999), we analysed each intervention group separately and described this analysis in the table of included trials. We calculated standardised mean differences for the different scales used to measure ADLs and cognitive function. We analysed dependence by combining a binary definition of dependence (as defined by trials) with deterioration in ADLs.

We conducted a meta-regression analysis by using a fixed-effect model to assess effects of trial covariates on living at home at the end of follow-up (3 to 12 months) (Thompson 1999). Trial covariates consisted of team or ward intervention; age or frailty as a criterion for targeting delivery of CGA (frailty typically included criteria such as geriatric syndromes, risk of nursing home admission, and functional or cognitive impairment); timing of admission from emergency department directly or after 72 hours (step-down); and outpatient follow-up. We used post-estimation Wald tests to derive F ratios and P values.

We used STATA version 13 and Review Manager 5 when performing all analyses (Review Manager 2014; STATA 13).

In the survey, we asked trialists to report elements of CGA that were most critical to success; processes of care followed; and staff profiles of the control group. We counted these elements of CGA, and reported them in the results as a fraction of the total number of trialists (N = 13).

Cost-effectiveness

We used length of inpatient stay (measured in days) from 17 trials as the main driver of resource use (Analysis 1.10), and we derived the costs of providing CGA from IPD provided by one trial (Primary AMIGOS Trial, Edmans 2013; cost-effectiveness study, Tanajewski 2015); this trial evaluated a version of CGA that included an attending geriatrician in a medical assessment unit and outpatient follow-up. We valued relative costs using English unit cost prices for 2013/2014, taking a National Health Service (NHS) perspective (NICE 2013), and we compared incremental health outcomes of CGA versus usual care.

For trials that reported the cost of CGA, we used the following measure of cost-effectiveness.

- We calculated quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) by converting Barthel Index IPD provided by Edmans 2013, Kircher 2007, and Saltvedt 2002 to EQ-5D-3L (EuroQoL Group Quality of Life Questionnaire based on a three-level scale) UK scores according to Kaambwa 2013. We used data from trials with mean Barthel scores at baseline ranging from 14.0 to 15.2, on a scale of 0 to 20, as these were similar to scores reported in

the mapping study of [Kaambwa 2013](#) (from 14.8 to 16.5, on a scale of 0 to 20). [Edmans 2013](#) provided IPD for the EQ-5D; this allowed us to compare calculated QALYs based on the Barthel index versus QALYs based on EQ-5D ([Edmans 2013](#)).

- We estimated life-years (LYs) using IPD from four trials by calculating time to death from recruitment, expressed as a fraction of a year ([Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#)).
- We created a variable called 'life years living at home' (LYLAHs) after discharge from hospital to use as a measure of independence and well-being in an older population; this was based on IPD from [Edmans 2013](#) and [Goldberg 2013](#).

We used a decision model to estimate an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of inpatient care with or without CGA. The ICER is expressed as cost per QALY gained, cost per LY gained, and cost per LYLAH gained from a health service perspective. We multiplied the RR of living at home at the end of follow-up by the incremental LYLAH, to adjust LYLAH with the probability of living at home ([Analysis 1.2](#)). We presented in [Table 1](#) the input parameters used in these models. We addressed uncertainty by performing 10,000 draws of all incremental cost and incremental health outcome parameters using prespecified distributions, and by recording incremental costs, incremental QALYs, incremental LYs, and incremental LYLAHs from each draw. We plotted these results on a cost-effectiveness plane (i.e. a scatterplot graph with incremental costs on the y-axis and incremental effects on the x-axis) and on a cost-effectiveness acceptability curve (i.e. a graph that displays the probability that an intervention will be cost-effective at different values of a QALY) to display uncertainty in the estimated ICERs.

Certainty of evidence

We graded our confidence in the evidence by creating a 'Summary of findings' table, using the approach recommended by the GRADE Working Group and guidance developed by EPOC ([EPOC 2017c](#); [Guyatt 2008](#)). We included the most important outcomes of living at home, mortality, admission to a nursing home, dependence, cognitive function, hospital length of stay, and cost-effectiveness. We used methods and recommendations described in Section 8.5 and Chapter 12 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Higgins 2011](#)), along with GRADE worksheets, to assess the certainty of evidence ([GRADEpro GDT 2015](#)). Three review authors (MG, SS, GE) independently assessed the certainty of evidence.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We conducted fixed-effect logistic regression meta-analyses on IPD from five studies (N = 1767 participants) for two outcomes: living at home and mortality ([Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Somme 2010](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#)). We analysed a

third outcome (time to death) by performing fixed-effect time-to-event meta-analysis ([Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Somme 2010](#)). We adjusted all three meta-analyses for participant age and sex and baseline Barthel Index by applying a threshold of $\leq 15/20$ for moderate to severe disability ([Rudd 1997](#)).

We created a model for each trial, and we pooled parameters using a weighted average. We combined log odds ratios for living at home and death, using fixed-effect inverse variance meta-analysis ([Deeks 2001](#)). We used Cox regression models to calculate the log hazard ratio and its standard error for living at home and death separately for each trial data set. We expressed the pooled effect as the hazard ratio for inpatient CGA compared with general medical care.

Sensitivity analysis

We ran a random-effects meta-analysis in a sensitivity analysis for primary outcomes and compared these results with results of fixed-effect meta-analysis ([Deeks 2001](#); [DerSimonian 1986](#)); we also assessed the impact of excluding three trials that included participants who were admitted from a nursing home for the outcomes living at home and admitted to a nursing home ([Asplund 2000](#); [McVey 1989](#); [Rubenstein 1984](#)). We assessed the impact of using data at 6 months' follow-up, rather than at 12 months' follow-up, for three trials ([Applegate 1990](#); [Counsell 2000](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#)), for the primary outcome living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).

We performed two univariate sensitivity analyses for the cost-effectiveness analysis. In the first ([van Exel 2004](#)), we mapped EQ-5D utilities to the Barthel Index using data from two trials that recruited a more dependent population (mean Barthel Index of 9 at baseline) ([Goldberg 2013](#); [Somme 2010](#)); in the second, we used the RR for delivering CGA on a dedicated ward and excluded studies evaluating CGA delivered by mobile teams for the outcomes living at home ([Analysis 1.2](#)); and being admitted to a nursing home at the end of follow-up ([Analysis 1.6](#)).

RESULTS

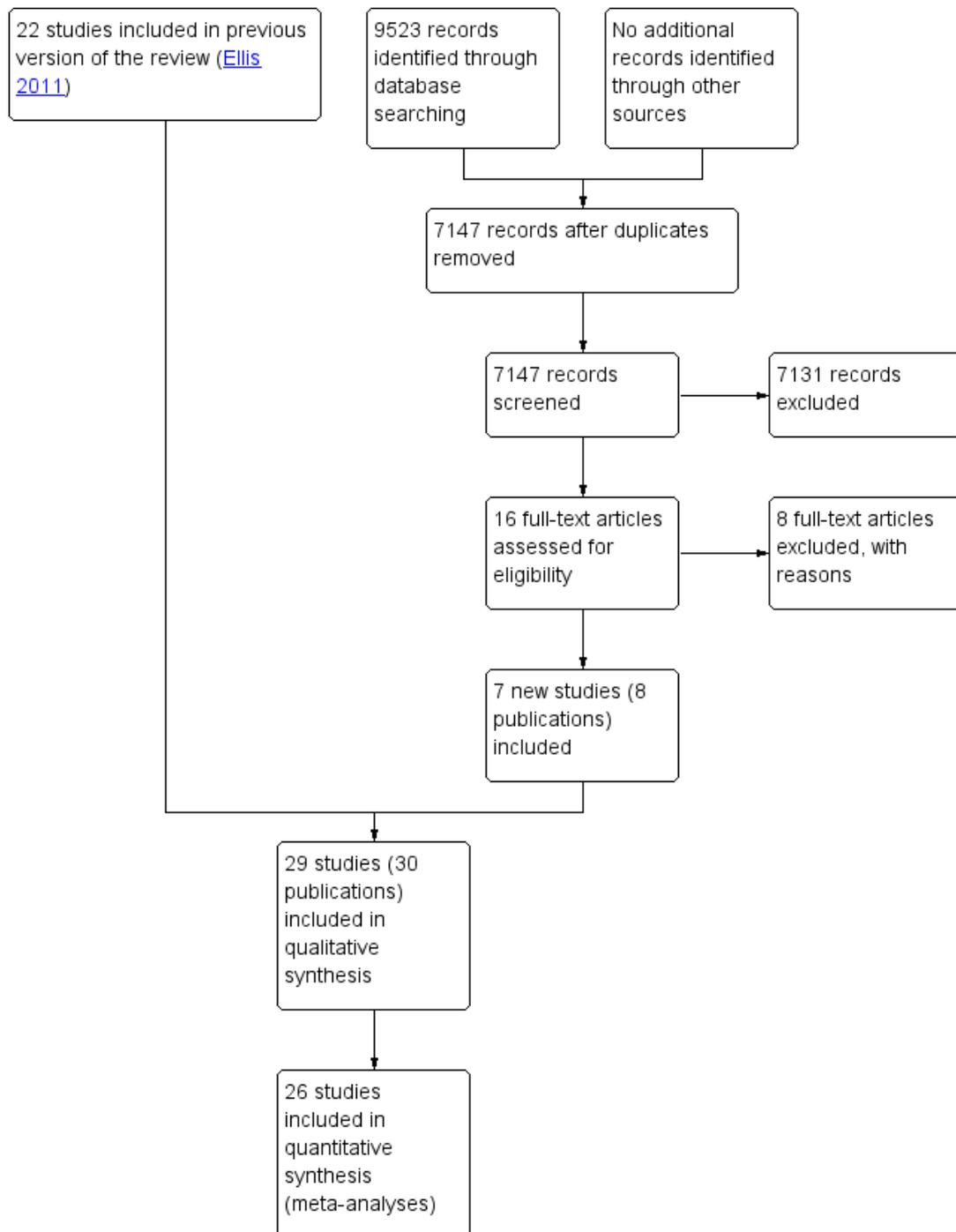
Description of studies

Results of the search

We retrieved 7147 unique records and excluded 7131 records on the basis of title and abstract screening. We retrieved the full text of 16 potentially relevant records and excluded eight with reasons. We identified seven new trials (from eight publications) for inclusion in this review ([Barnes 2012](#); [Boustani 2012](#); [Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Li 2015](#); [Somme 2010](#); [Wald 2011](#)). This review

now includes 29 randomised trials. [Figure 1](#) outlines the study selection process.

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram.



Included studies

See [Characteristics of included studies](#).

We included 29 randomised trials involving 13,766 participants that examined the effectiveness of CGA provided for older adults admitted to hospital.

Most included trials were conducted in North America: 16 in the USA and four in Canada. Two trials were conducted in Germany and in the UK, and single trials were reported from Australia, China, Norway, France, and Sweden. Eleven trials targeted CGA to the frailest or most at-risk participants ([Applegate 1990](#); [Cohen 2002 GEMC](#); [Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kay 1992](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Nikolaus 1999](#); [Rubenstein 1984](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#); [White 1994](#); [Winograd 1993](#)), and 11 targeted CGA on the basis of age alone ([Asplund 2000](#); [Barnes 2012](#); [Collard 1985](#); [Counsell](#)

[2000](#); [Fretwell 1990](#); [Harris 1991](#); [Landefeld 1995](#); [McVey 1989](#); [Naughton 1994](#); [Somme 2010](#); [Wald 2011](#)).

Trialists delivered CGA in a dedicated geriatric ward environment in 20 trials ([Applegate 1990](#); [Asplund 2000](#); [Barnes 2012](#); [Boustani 2012](#); [Cohen 2002 GEMC](#); [Collard 1985](#); [Counsell 2000](#); [Fretwell 1990](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Harris 1991](#); [Kay 1992](#); [Landefeld 1995](#); [Nikolaus 1999](#); [Powell 1990](#); [Rubenstein 1984](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#); [Shamian 1984](#); [Somme 2010](#); [Wald 2011](#); [White 1994](#)), and by using a mobile team on a general medical ward in eight trials ([Edmans 2013](#); [Hogan 1987](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [McVey 1989](#); [Naughton 1994](#); [Reuben 1995](#); [Thomas 1993](#); [Winograd 1993](#)).

We have presented intervention components for all studies in [Figure 2](#).

In the AMIGOS trial (Edmans 2013; Tanajewski 2015), the intervention was case management by a geriatrician at the point of discharge from an acute medical unit, and no other staff served as core team members. In one trial (Goldberg 2013), the CGA intervention consisted of care in a specialist medical and mental health unit that admitted people with delirium or dementia. We counted Cohen 2002 GEMC as two trials, as the investigators used a 2 × 2 factorial design that compared care received in an inpatient geriatric evaluation and management unit versus usual care, followed by outpatient care in a geriatric evaluation and management clinic versus usual outpatient care (Cohen 2002 UCOP; Cohen 2002 GEMC). We also counted Nikolaus 1999 as two trials owing to the different CGA interventions evaluated: CGA ward and CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention versus usual care (Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD).

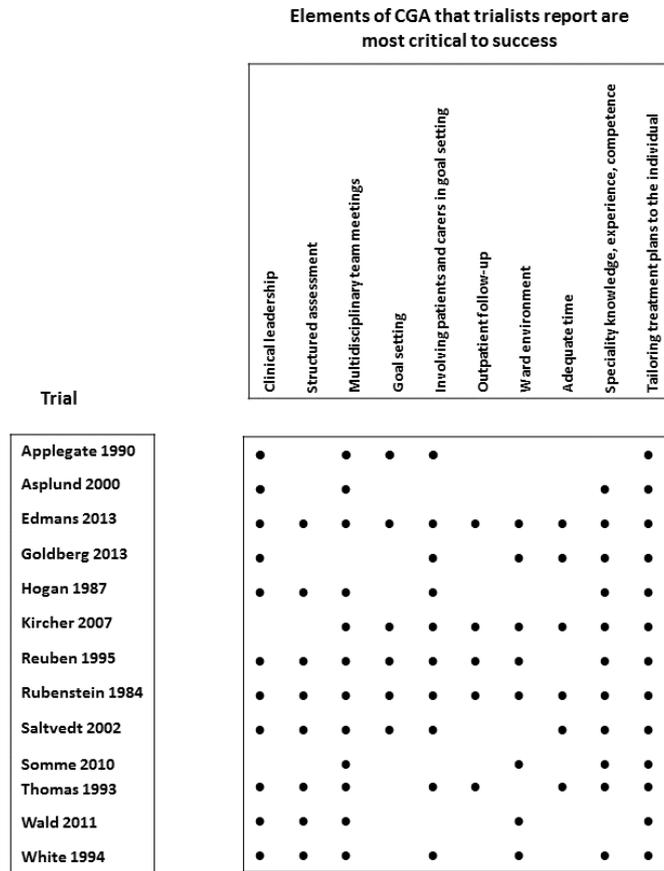
Most trials described the control group as receiving usual care. In three trials, the control group received enhanced usual care (Boustani 2012; Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013), and in one trial (Goldberg 2013), care on geriatric medical wards (70%) and general medical wards (30%). In another study (Boustani 2012), 49% of the control group received CGA compared with 56% of

the intervention group. Nine trials provided outpatient follow-up (Barnes 2012; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Collard 1985; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Fretwell 1990; Naughton 1994; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Rubenstein 1984). Duration of follow-up ranged from 3 to 12 months.

Elements of CGA

Thirteen of the 29 trialists completed the survey (Applegate 1990; Asplund 2000; Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013; Hogan 1987; Kircher 2007; Reuben 1995; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993; Wald 2011; White 1994), and reported tailoring treatment plans to the individual (13/13 trials); holding multi-disciplinary team meetings (12/13 trials); providing clinical leadership (11/13 trials); having speciality knowledge, experience, and competence (11/13 trials); and involving participants and carers in goal setting (10/13 trials) were the most common key components of CGA (Figure 3). In Figure 4, we detailed the processes of care and information on staff working in the control group, as reported by the trialists. In Figure 2, we displayed the staff profile of the CGA intervention group for comparison.

Figure 3. Key components of CGA reported by trialists. Components critical to success



studies.)

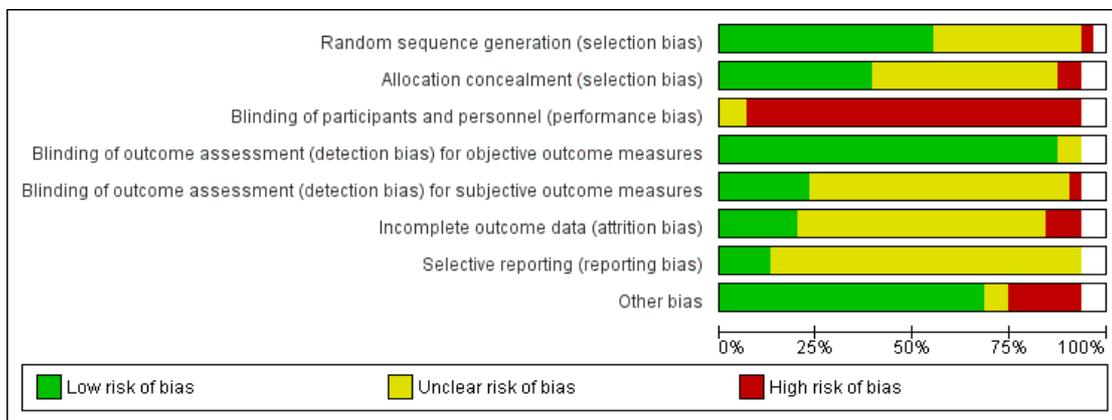
Excluded studies

We excluded eight trials. Reasons for exclusion were secondary analyses (Gharacholou 2012; Nipp 2012) of an included trial (Cohen 2002 GEMC); a non-randomised study (Mudge 2012; Yoo 2013a; Yoo 2013b; Yoo 2014); an ineligible intervention (Abizanda 2011); and elective admission of participants to in-patient care (Kehusmaa 2010). (See Characteristics of excluded

Risk of bias in included studies

We reported risk of bias assessments of the included studies in Figure 5. As two trials were available only as abstracts reporting limited information (Li 2015; Powell 1990), we were unable to complete a risk of bias assessment. For the domain of other bias, we assessed risk of bias due to contamination of the control group.

Figure 5. 'Risk of bias' graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all 29 included studies. Only one risk of bias classification is given for the split studies (Cohen 2002 GEMC and Cohen 2002 UCOP; Nikolaus 1999 and Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD). therefore represents the risk of bias classification for the 29 included studies. White spaces reflect the unassessed split studies.



Allocation

We assessed 26 trials as having low or unclear risk of bias for random sequence generation, and one trial as having high risk of bias (Wald 2011), as the sequence was generated by odd or even numbers on the medical record. For allocation concealment, we classified 25 trials as having low (Asplund 2000; Barnes 2012; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013; Landefeld 1995; Naughton 1994; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Saltvedt 2002; Somme 2010; Winograd 1993), or unclear risk of bias (Applegate 1990; Boustani 2012; Collard 1985; Fretwell 1990; Hogan 1987; Kay 1992; Kircher 2007; McVey 1989; Reuben 1995; Rubenstein 1984; Shamian 1984; Thomas 1993; White 1994). We assessed two trials as having high risk of bias for allocation concealment because investigators used an open allocation schedule (Harris 1991; Wald 2011).

Blinding

We classified all trials as having high risk of performance bias, as it was not possible to blind participants or researchers to the allocated intervention (detection bias). We assessed objective measures of outcome as having low risk of bias, including the primary outcome 'living at home'. We assessed several trials as having low risk of bias for blinding of assessment of subjective outcomes, as researchers described outcome assessors as blind to the allocation (Cohen 2002 GEMC; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; McVey 1989; Naughton 1994; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Nikolaus 1999). One trial stated that outcome assessors were not blinded to functional status, and we assessed this study as having high risk of bias (Wald 2011).

Incomplete outcome data

We assessed three trials as having high risk of bias for addressing incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) (Asplund 2000; Collard 1985; Naughton 1994). One trial reported attrition for functional outcomes that exceeded 25% (Collard 1985). We classified six tri-

als as having low risk of bias for incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) (Barnes 2012; Boustani 2012; Fretwell 1990; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Landefeld 1995). We classified 18 trials as having unclear risk of bias (Applegate 1990; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Harris 1991; Hogan 1987; Kay 1992; McVey 1989; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Reuben 1995; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Shamian 1984; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993; Wald 2011; White 1994; Winograd 1993), as investigators provided no data on attrition or exclusions.

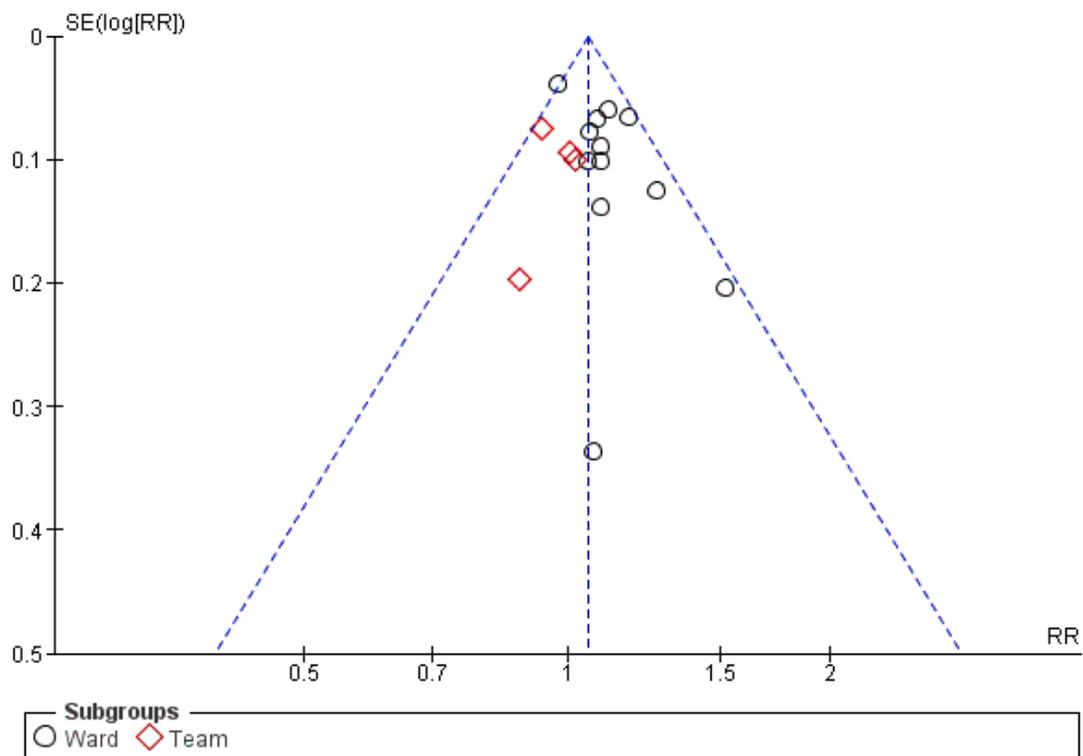
Selective reporting

Twenty-five trials did not publish a protocol, hence we assessed them as having unclear risk of selective reporting bias. Four trials did publish protocols (Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Reuben 1995), and two trials published protocols with pre-specified outcomes (Edmans 2011; Harwood 2011).

Other potential sources of bias

We assessed risk of bias due to contamination of the control group. A total of 21 trials provided little evidence that the control group had received CGA (Applegate 1990; Asplund 2000; Barnes 2012; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Collard 1985; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Fretwell 1990; Harris 1991; Hogan 1987; Kay 1992; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Naughton 1994; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Shamian 1984; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993; White 1994; Winograd 1993). In six trials, it is likely that the control group received the intervention, hence we classified these trials as having high risk of bias as to whether the study adequately protected against contamination (Boustani 2012; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Reuben 1995; Wald 2011). In one of these trials (Boustani 2012), 49% of the control group versus 56% of the intervention group received CGA; we did not include data from this trial in the meta-analysis. We assessed publication bias by creating a funnel plot for the main outcome living at home at the end of follow-up (Figure 6). The Harbord test (bias = 0.87, P = 0.18) and Egger's test (bias = 0.87, P = 0.17) show little evidence of small-trial bias for the main outcome living at home at the end of follow-up (3 to 12 months).

Figure 6. Funnel plot of comparison: I CGA versus usual care, outcome: I.2 Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).



Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)
Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) versus admission to hospital without CGA

Living at home

CGA increases the likelihood that patients will be alive and in their own homes ('living at home') at hospital discharge (risk ratio (RR) 1.05, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.01 to 1.10; 11 trials; 4346 participants (32% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 43%$) (Barnes 2012; Collard 1985; Fretwell 1990; Kay 1992; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Naughton 1994; Rubenstein 1984; Wald 2011; White 1994; Winograd 1993). See [Analysis 1.1](#).

CGA also increases the likelihood that patients will be 'living at home' at 3 to 12 months' follow-up (RR 1.06, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.10; 16 trials; 6799 participants (49% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 13%$) (Applegate 1990; Asplund 2000; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Cohen 2002 UCOP; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Somme 2010; Winograd 1993). See [Analysis 1.2](#).

Mortality (death)

CGA results in little or no difference in mortality at discharge (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.82 to 1.32; 11 trials; 4346 participants (32% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 16%$) (Barnes 2012; Collard 1985; Fretwell 1990; Kay 1992; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Naughton 1994; Rubenstein 1984; Wald 2011; White 1994; Winograd 1993), or at 3 to 12 months' follow-up (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.07; 21 trials; 10,023 participants (73% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 0%$) (Applegate 1990; Asplund 2000; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Cohen 2002 UCOP; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Fretwell 1990; Goldberg 2013; Harris 1991; Kircher 2007; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Reuben 1995; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Shamian 1984; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993; Winograd 1993). See [Analysis 1.3](#) and [Analysis 1.4](#).

Admission to a nursing home during follow-up

CGA decreases the likelihood that patients will be admitted to a nursing home at discharge (RR 0.89, 95% CI 0.81 to 0.98; 12 trials; 4459 participants (32% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 31%$) (Barnes 2012; Collard 1985; Fretwell 1990; Hogan 1987; Kay 1992; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Naughton 1994; Rubenstein 1984; Wald 2011; White 1994; Winograd 1993); and at 3 to 12 months' follow-up (RR

0.80, 95% CI 0.72 to 0.89; 14 trials; 6285 participants (46% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 3%$) (Applegate 1990; Asplund 2000; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Cohen 2002 UCOP; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Winograd 1993). See [Analysis 1.5](#) and [Analysis 1.6](#). It is not clear from the trials that contributed to the analysis of admission to nursing home at discharge if participants were a new nursing home admission, or if they had previously resided in a nursing home.

Dependence

CGA results in little or no difference in dependence (RR 0.97, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.04; 14 trials; 6551 participants (48% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 0%$) (Asplund 2000; Barnes 2012; Collard 1985; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Fretwell 1990; Landefeld 1995; McVey 1989; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993). We included data from one trial despite a large dropout rate (25.7% for intervention; 44.0% for control) for this one outcome (Collard 1985). Analysis that excludes the data from this trial has little effect on the summary estimate (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.88 to 1.04; 13 trials; 6122 participants (44% of the total number of participants); $I^2 = 0%$). See [Analysis 1.7](#).

Cognitive function

A total of five trials reported cognitive function at follow-up, due to a high level of statistical heterogeneity we did not retain the meta-analysis (3534 participants (26% of the total number of participants); low-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 73%$) (Asplund 2000; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Reuben 1995; Winograd 1993). For cognitive function we calculated standardised mean differences to standardise the results of the studies to a uniform scale before they could be combined. This was because the outcome was measured in a variety of ways. The standardised mean difference ranged from -0.22 to 0.35. We are uncertain of the impact of CGA on cognitive function, as the certainty of this evidence is low.

Length of stay

A total of 17 trials reported length of stay data. Owing to a high level of statistical heterogeneity, we did not retain the meta-analysis (5303 participants (39% of the total number of participants); low-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 80%$) (Asplund 2000; Cohen 2002 GEMC; Cohen 2002 UCOP; Edmans 2013; Fretwell 1990; Goldberg 2013; Harris 1991; Hogan 1987; McVey 1989; Naughton 1994; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Saltvedt 2002; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993; Wald 2011; Winograd 1993). Mean hospital length of stay ranged from 3.4

days to 40.7 days in the CGA group, and from 3.1 days to 42.8 days in the control group, with a mean difference of -23.60 to 9.00 days. See [Analysis 1.10](#).

Costs and cost-effectiveness

[Table 2](#) presents the costs reported by trialists; owing to variation in time periods (1985 to 2013) and in resources that were costed we did not include these data in the analysis of costs. Instead, we used length of inpatient stay, as this unit is commonly used in costing hospital resources because it is the main driver of resource use. We used the meta-analysis of published data from 17 trials to estimate the incremental cost, as well as individual patient data (IPD) from five trials to estimate incremental health outcomes of CGA versus usual care ([Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#); [Somme 2010](#)). We estimated healthcare costs (including hospitalisation and intervention costs) per participant in the CGA group at GBP 234 higher than general medical care without CGA (95% CI GBP -£144 to GBP 605) (17 trials; low-certainty evidence). CGA may lead to a slight increase in QALYs of 0.012 (95% CI -0.024 to 0.048) at GBP 19,802 per QALY gained (3 trials provided data on QALYs and 17 trials provided data on resource use; low-certainty evidence), a slight increase in LYs of 0.037 (95% CI 0.001 to 0.073) at GBP 6305 per LY

gained (4 trials provided data on LYs and 17 trials provided data on resource use; low-certainty evidence), and a slight increase in LYLAH of 0.019 (95% CI -0.019 to 0.155) at GBP 12,568 per LYLAH gained (2 trials provided data on LYLAH and 17 trials provided data on resource use; low-certainty evidence) ([Table 3](#)). The probability that CGA would be cost-effective at a GBP 20,000 ceiling ratio (which is the GBP 20,000 threshold suggested by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence for QALY, LY, and LYLAH was 0.50, 0.89, and 0.47, respectively (17 trials; low-certainty evidence) ([NICE 2013](#)).

We addressed uncertainty by performing 10,000 draws of all incremental costs and incremental health outcome parameters; CGA was more costly in 89% of 10,000 generated incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) and led to QALY gains in 66% of cases, LY gains in 87% of cases, and LYLAH gains in 74% of cases. When effectiveness is measured in LYs gained, the probability that CGA will be cost-effective is above 90% when the ceiling ratio is increased to GBP 25,000 or higher ([Figure 7](#)). However, the probability that CGA will be considered cost-effective is 68% and 72% for QALY and LYLAH gained, respectively, at a ceiling ratio of GBP 75,000 ([Figure 7](#)). We have plotted in [Figure 8](#), [Figure 9](#), and [Figure 10](#) the distribution of each draw of all incremental cost and incremental health outcome parameters and have displayed the uncertainty in estimated ICERs ([Appendix 2](#)).

Figure 7. Probability of CGA being cost-effective.

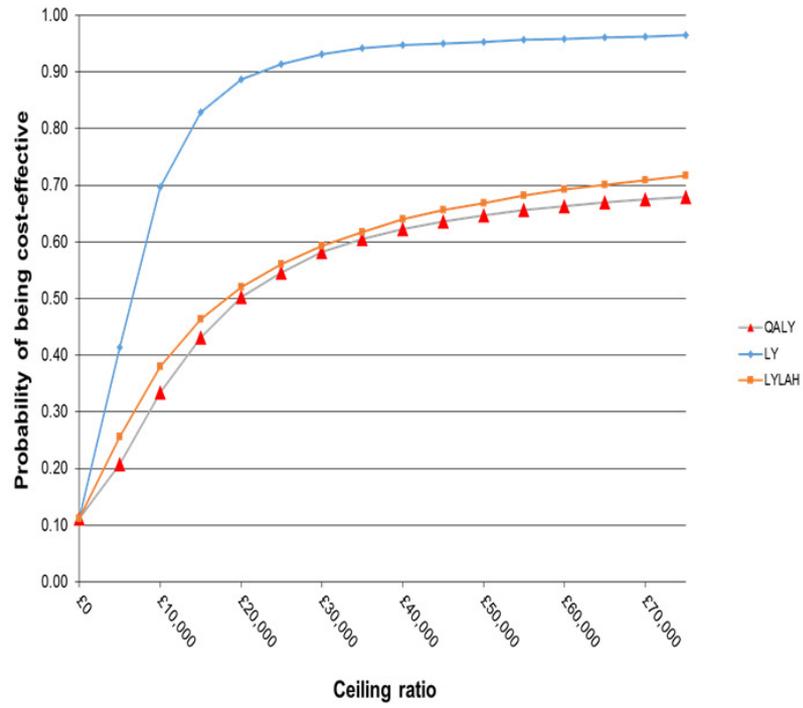


Figure 8. Cost-effectiveness plane with ICERs expressed as cost per QALY gained.

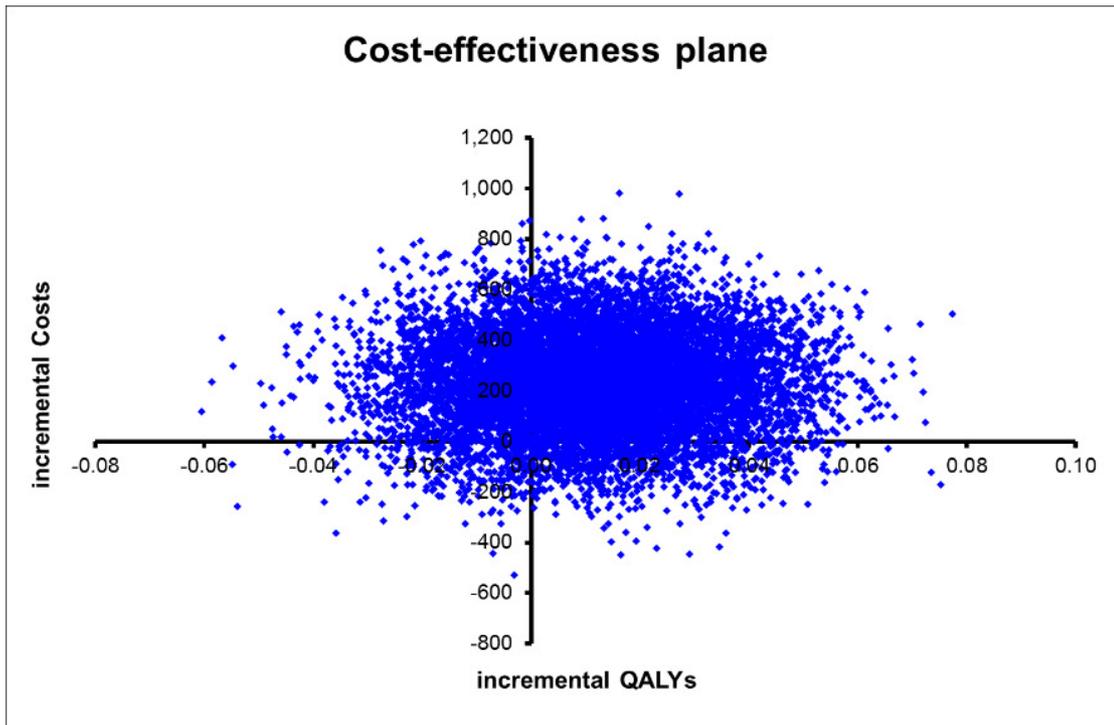


Figure 9. Cost-effectiveness plane with ICER expressed as cost per LY gained.

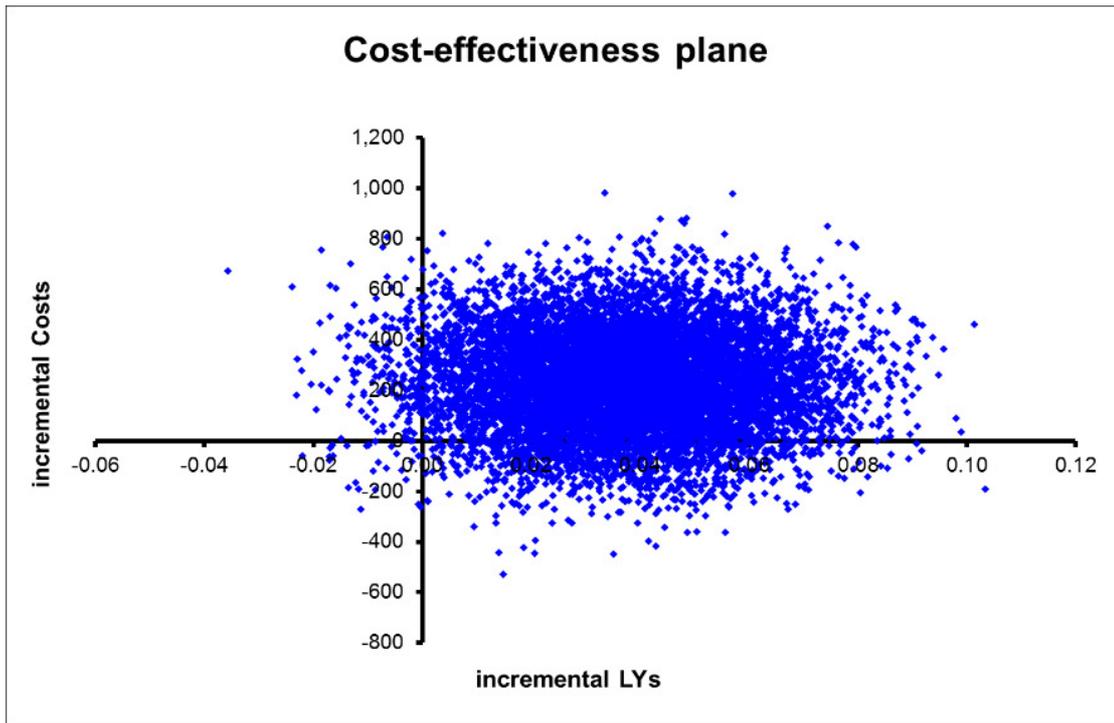
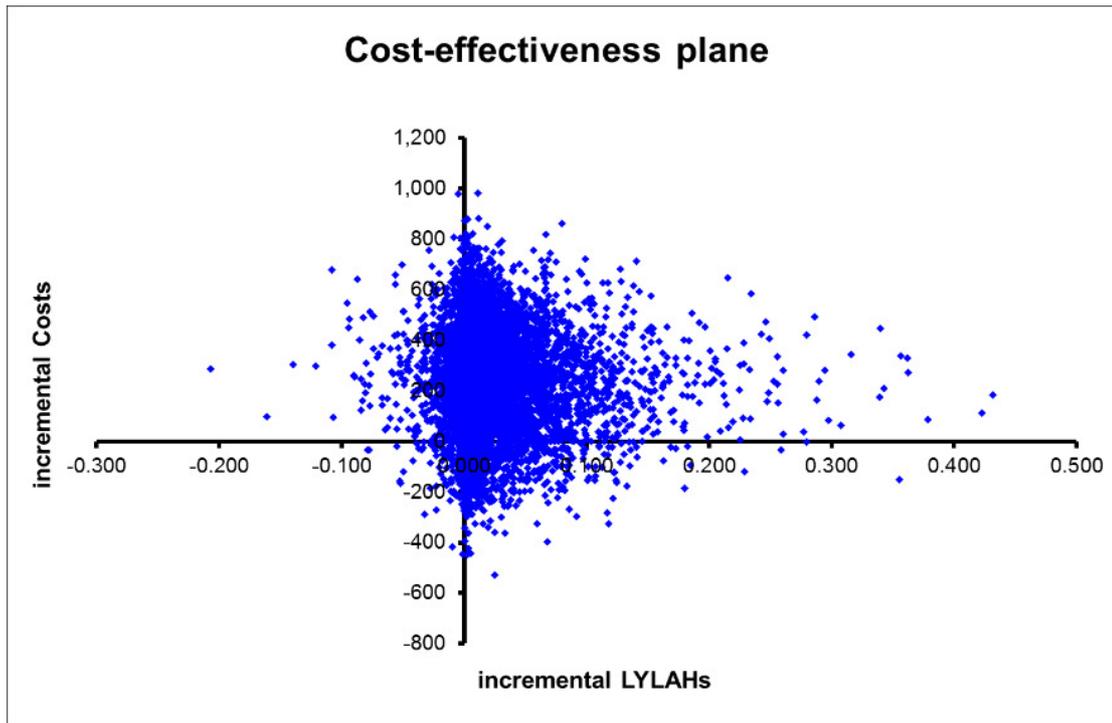


Figure 10. Cost-effectiveness plane with ICERs expressed as cost per LYLAH gained.



Activities of daily living (ADLs)

CGA probably leads to little or no difference in ADLs (SMD 0.04, 95% CI -0.06 to 0.15; 7 trials; 1445 participants (10% of the total number of participants); moderate-certainty evidence; $I^2 = 0\%$) (Applegate 1990; Goldberg 2013; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Somme 2010; Thomas 1993; Winograd 1993). See Analysis 1.8.

Re-admission

CGA results in little or no difference in re-admission to hospital (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.11; 13 trials; 6698 participants (49% of the total number of participants); high-certainty evidence; low heterogeneity; $I^2 = 0\%$) (Asplund 2000; Barnes 2012; Counsell 2000; Edmans 2013; Goldberg 2013; Kircher 2007; Landefeld 1995; Nikolaus 1999; Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD; Rubenstein 1984; Saltvedt 2002; Wald 2011; White 1994). See Analysis 1.11.

Results from meta-regression

CGA delivery on wards or by teams

Differences in effectiveness of CGA delivery between wards and teams on living at home were uncertain, as this analysis was underpowered (at discharge: $F = 1.91$, $P = 0.20$, $N = 8$ trials ward, $N = 3$ trials team; end of follow-up (3 to 12 months): $F = 3.54$, $P = 0.08$, $N = 12$ trials ward, $N = 4$ trials team).

Age or frailty as a criterion for targeting delivery of CGA

Differences in effectiveness between age and frailty as a criterion for targeting CGA delivery on living at home were uncertain (at discharge: $F = 0.18$, $P = 0.68$, $N = 7$ trials age, $N = 4$ trials frailty; end of follow-up (3 to 12 months): $F = 0.98$, $P = 0.34$, $N = 5$ trials age, $N = 11$ trials frailty).

Timing of admission from emergency department (direct or stepdown)

Differences in effectiveness of CGA delivery between direct and stepdown admission from emergency department on living at home were uncertain (at discharge: $F = 0.51$, $P = 0.49$, $N = 6$ trials direct, $N = 4$ trials stepdown; end of follow-up (3 to 12 months): $F = 0.45$, $P = 0.51$, $N = 4$ trials direct, $N = 7$ trials stepdown).

Outpatient follow-up

Differences in effectiveness of CGA delivery between outpatient follow-up and no outpatient follow-up on living at home were uncertain (at end of follow-up: $F = 0.17$, $P = 0.69$, $N = 5$ trials outpatient follow-up, $N = 7$ trials no outpatient follow-up).

Subgroup analysis using IPD

Results of subgroup analysis using IPD indicate that in the five trials providing IPD (1692 participants (12% of the total number of participants); adjusted for age, sex, and frailty) there was little or no difference in the odds of living at home at the end of follow-up for participants in the intervention group versus the control group (odds ratio (OR) 0.95, 95% CI 0.74 to 1.24; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Somme 2010](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#)) (Table 4; Table 5; Table 6). Similarly, results on mortality indicate little or no difference in the odds of mortality at end of follow-up (OR 0.92, 95% CI 0.70 to 1.21; $I^2 = 0\%$). Time-to-event meta-analysis allowed for the possibility that each trial may have a different baseline hazard function; results show little or no difference in the time to death (hazard ratio (HR) 0.88, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.08) ([Appendix 3](#)).

Sensitivity analysis

Re-running analyses using random-effects rather than fixed-effect models had little effect on associations between intervention and primary or secondary outcome measures (data not shown). Re-running the analysis while excluding trials that did not omit nursing home admissions at baseline had little effect on associations between intervention and admission to a nursing home at 3 to 12 months' follow-up (data not shown). Also, re-running the analysis for living at home at 3 to 12 months' follow-up by using data from 6 months' rather than from 12 months' follow-up for three trials that reported both lengths of follow-up, had little effect on the association (data not shown). CGA became more cost-effective when incremental QALYs for a more dependent population were calculated on the basis of data from two trials ([Goldberg 2013](#); [Somme 2010](#)). We also calculated cost per LYLAH gained using the summary estimate for living at home that was derived from trials evaluating CGA delivered on a specialist ward and by a mobile team. We found that CGA delivered on a specialist ward is slightly more cost-effective.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

See [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#)

We included 29 randomised trials evaluating the effectiveness of comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) versus inpatient care

without CGA. Older people admitted to hospital who receive CGA may be more likely to survive and return home (16 trials, 6799 participants) and were less likely to be admitted to a nursing home during 3 to 12 months' follow-up (14 trials, 6285 participants). We are uncertain whether results show a difference in effect between wards and teams, as this analysis was underpowered. Evidence for the cost-effectiveness analysis is of low-certainty owing to imprecision and inconsistency among studies.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The included trials were published between 1984 and 2013, and were conducted in nine countries - most (16 trials) in the USA. Delivery of healthcare services and the role of the CGA will inevitably have evolved during this period. Despite this, CGA has maintained a central position in delivery of person-centred health care for older people with frailty. Findings from the survey of trialists suggest more commonalities than differences in the way CGA is organised and delivered but some variation in the way the intervention was implemented. In one trial ([Goldberg 2013](#)), the CGA ward was a specialist medical and mental health unit, and in another ([Edmans 2013](#)), the intervention consisted of case management by a geriatrician at the point of discharge. In most trials, the control group received care on the general medical ward, and in two trials ([Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#)), control group care could include a dedicated ward for older people. Social care costs, which were relevant to evaluation of CGA, were not included in the cost-effectiveness analysis because of lack of reliable data. Applying these findings to other settings would require re-estimation of the model based on context-specific unit costs and utilities ([Shemilt 2011](#)).

Certainty of evidence

We judged the certainty of evidence as high for the outcome 'living at home' and for mortality, admission to a nursing home, and dependency. Overall risk of bias was low, and trials showed consistency, except in cognitive function and hospital length of stay. A limitation of this review is that we received individual patient data (IPD) from only 5 of 29 trials, hence this subgroup analysis was not representative of the 29 included trials. We judged the certainty of evidence to be low for the cost-effectiveness analysis owing to imprecision and inconsistency. We derived outcomes in the cost-effectiveness analysis from five trials providing IPD, and we based hospitalisation costs on data from 17 trials reporting length of stay data and providing low-certainty evidence. We based the cost of CGA delivery on one trial and found no data for social care costs. The effect of CGA delivered by teams is uncertain, and subgroup analysis of the effect of ward-delivered versus team-delivered CGA was underpowered ([Appendix 4](#)).

Potential biases in the review process

We limited publication bias by conducting an extensive search that included different databases of published articles and sources of unpublished literature. One review author screened all search results and generated a long list (using an overly inclusive approach), from which two review authors independently selected eligible studies.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

The findings of this review are consistent with those of the first systematic review on CGA (Stuck 1993); this review reported that CGA increased the likelihood that patients will be living at home at follow-up, and that control over medical recommendations and extended outpatient follow-up were likely to improve health outcomes. Subsequently, several published systematic reviews provided consistent findings (Bachmann 2010; Baztan 2009; Ellis 2005; Van Craen 2010). A review of CGA assessment performed to improve outcomes for frail older people who were rapidly discharged from acute hospital care (up to 72 hours) included five trials (2287 participants) and found little evidence of benefit for this type of CGA intervention in terms of mortality, institutionalisation, re-admission, functional outcomes, quality of life, and cognition (Conroy 2011). Another systematic review looked at effects of hospital-wide interventions (CGA wards, CGA teams, nursing care models, and structural changes in physical environment) provided to improve care for frail older patients and did not identify a single best hospital-wide intervention (Bakker 2011). Large uncertainty surrounding cost-effectiveness results is consistent with trial-based economic evaluation (Melis 2008; Tanajewski 2015).

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Comprehensive geriatric assessment offers benefit for the increasing numbers of older people with frailty admitted to inpatient care. Most trials have evaluated CGA on a discrete ward. Although it has been suggested that having control over implementing recommendations of the multi-disciplinary team in a ward setting is likely to increase success, the number of trials in the subgroup of trials evaluating CGA teams were insufficient to confirm a difference of effect. We conducted a survey of trialists to attempt to identify the elements of CGA that are considered important; 13 of the 29 trialists completed the survey, and 10 to 13 of these agreed

that critical elements of CGA include tailored treatment plans, clinical leadership, knowledge and experience, multi-disciplinary team meetings, and involvement of patients and carers in goal setting. We found that CGA may be slightly more costly to the health service than usual care without CGA. However, our analysis did not include the cost of home or social care. CGA may be cost-effective, although with low certainty of evidence, and further research that reports cost estimates that are setting-specific across different sectors of care are required.

Implications for research

Questions remain over effects of delays to specialist geriatric care, benefits of targeting CGA to older adults with frailty, effects of CGA wards versus teams, and cost-effectiveness. Future trials should provide a clear description of the elements of the geriatric intervention, and should make individual participant data available for subsequent meta-analysis. We recommend standardised outcome assessments for these trials. We developed the outcome measurement 'life year living at home' as an indicator of independence and well-being. This outcome aligns with the primary outcome used in this review. Further research conducted to test the robustness of the LYLAH and use of alternative methods for valuing outcomes of interventions in older people would be beneficial.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The review authors would like to acknowledge the help and support of the Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC) editorial group, and would like to thank the EPOC information specialist (Paul Miller) for running the searches. We would like to thank the peer reviewers for their contributions: Luke Vale, Joshua Vogel, Andreas Stuck, Paul Miller, Sofia Massa, and Julia Worswick.

We would like to acknowledge peer review contributions to the previous version of this review from Pierre Durieux, Stephen Chalcraft, Sasha Shepperd, and Craig Ramsay; and funding from the National Institute for Health Research, via Cochrane Infrastructure funding to the Effective Practice and Organisation of Care Group (EPOC Group), and the NIHR grant (12/5003//01; "How to Implement Cost-Effective Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment") that supported this review update.

The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the review authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS, or the Department of Health.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Applegate 1990 *{published data only}*

* Applegate WB, Miller ST, Graney MJ, Elam JT, Burns R, Akins DE. A randomized, controlled trial of a geriatric assessment unit in a community rehabilitation hospital. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1990;**322**:1572–8.
Miller ST, Applegate WB, Elam JT, Graney MJ. Influence of diagnostic classification on outcomes and charges in geriatric assessment and rehabilitation. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1994;**42**:11–5.

Asplund 2000 *{published data only}*

Asplund K, Gustafsen Y, Jacobsson C, Bucht G, Wahlin A, Peterson J, et al. Geriatric-based versus general wards for older acute medical patients: a randomised comparison of outcomes and use of resources. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2000;**48**:1381–8.

Barnes 2012 *{published and unpublished data}*

Barnes DE, Palmer RM, Kresevic DM, Fortinsky RH, Kowal J, Chren M-M, Landefeld CS. Acute care for elders unit produced shorter hospital stays at lower cost while maintaining patients' functional status. *Health Affairs* 2012;**31**(6):1227–36.

Boustani 2012 *{published and unpublished data}*

Boustani MA, Campbell NL, Khan BA, Abernathy G, Zawahiri M, Campbell T, et al. Enhancing care for hospitalised older adults with cognitive impairment: a randomised controlled trial. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2012;**27**(5):561–7.

Cohen 2002 GEMC *{published data only}*

* Cohen HJ, Feussner JR, Weinberger M, Carnes M, Hamdy RC, Hsieh F, et al. A controlled trial of inpatient and outpatient geriatric evaluation and management. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2002;**346**:905–12.

Cohen 2002 UCOP *{published data only}*

* Cohen HJ, Feussner JR, Weinberger M, Carnes M, Hamdy RC, Hsieh F, et al. A controlled trial of inpatient and outpatient geriatric evaluation and management. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2002;**346**:905–12.

Collard 1985 *{published data only}*

Bachman SS, Collard AF, Greenberg JN, Fountain E, Huebner TW, Kimball B, et al. An innovative approach to geriatric acute care delivery: the Choate-Symmes experience. *Hospital & Health Services Administration* 1987;**November**:509–20.
* Collard AF, Bachman SS, Beatrice DF. Acute care delivery for the geriatric patient: an innovative approach. *Quarterly Review Bulletin* 1985;**June**:180–5.

Counsell 2000 *{published data only}*

Counsell SR, Holder CM, Liebenauer LL, Palmer RM, Fortinsky RH, Kresevic DM, et al. Effects of a multicomponent intervention on functional outcomes and process of care in hospitalised older patients: a randomised controlled trial of acute care for elders (ACE)

in a community hospital. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2000;**48**:1572–81.

Edmans 2013 *{published and unpublished data}*

* Edmans J, Bradshaw L, Franklin M, Gladman J. Specialist geriatric medical assessment for patients discharged from hospital acute assessment units: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2013;**347**:doi: 10.1136/bmj.f5874.
Tanajewski L, Franklin M, Gkoutouras G, Berdunov V, Edmans J, Conroy S, et al. Cost-effectiveness of a specialist geriatric medical intervention for frail older people discharged from acute medical units: economical evaluation in a two-centre randomised controlled trial (AMIGOS). *PLOS ONE* 2015;**10**(5):doi:10.1371/journal.

Fretwell 1990 *{published data only}*

* Fretwell MD, Raymond PM, McGarvey ST, Owens N, Trainee M, Silliman RA, et al. The senior care study. A controlled trial of a consultative / unit based geriatric assessment program in acute care. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1990;**38**:1073–81.
Silliman RA, McGarvey ST, Raymond PM, Fretwell MD. Senior care study: does inpatient interdisciplinary geriatric assessment help the family caregivers of acutely ill older patients?. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1990;**38**(4):461–6.

Goldberg 2013 *{published and unpublished data}*

Goldberg SE, Bradshaw LE, Kearney FC, Russell C, Whittamore KH, Foster PER, et al. Care in specialist medical and mental health unit compared with standard care for older people with cognitive impairment admitted to general hospital: randomised controlled trial (NIHR TEAM trial). *BMJ* 2013;**347**:doi: 10.1136/bmj.f4132.

Harris 1991 *{published data only}*

Harris RD, Henschke PJ, Popplewell PY, Radford AJ, Bond MJ, Turnbull RJ, et al. A randomised study of outcomes in a defined group of acutely ill elderly patients managed in a geriatric assessment unit or a general medical unit. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine* 1991;**21**:230–4.

Hogan 1987 *{published data only}*

Hogan DB, Fox RA, Badley BWD, Mann OE. Effect of a geriatric consultation service on management of patients in an acute care hospital. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1987;**April**:713–7.

Kay 1992 *{published data only}*

Kay G, MacTavish M, Moffat C, Lau G. Development and evaluation of a geriatric assessment unit in a community hospital. *Fall* 1992;**16**(3):2–9.

Kircher 2007 *{published data only}*

Kircher TJ, Wormstall H, Muller PH, Schwarzler F, Buchkremer G, Wild K, et al. A randomised trial of a geriatric evaluation and management consultation services in frail hospitalised patients. *Age & Ageing* 2007;**36**:36–42. MEDLINE: 932

Landefeld 1995 {published data only}

Covinsky KE, King JT, Quinn LM, Siddique R, Palmer R, Kresevic DM, et al. Does acute care for elders units increase hospital costs? A cost analysis using the hospital perspective. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1997;**45**:729–34. MEDLINE: 941

Covinsky KE, Palmer R, Kresevic DM, Kahana E, Counsell C, Fortinsky RH, et al. Improving functional outcomes in older patients: lessons from an acute care for elders unit. *Journal on Quality Improvement* 1998;**24**(2):63–76. MEDLINE: 942

* Landefeld CS, Palmer RM, Krescevic DM, Fortinsky RH, Kowal J. A randomised trial of care in a hospital medical unit especially designed to improve the functional outcomes of acutely ill older patients. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1995;**332**:1338–44.

Li 2015 {published and unpublished data}

Li TR, Li Y, Zhang L, Tan AJ. Effects of comprehensive geriatric assessment intervention on Chinese Han older patients with multiple chronic comorbidities. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2015;**63**:S397–8.

McVey 1989 {published data only}

Allen CA, Becker PM, McVey LJ, Saltz CC, Feussner JR, Cohen HJ. A randomized, controlled clinical trial of a geriatric consultation team. Compliance with recommendations. *JAMA* 1986;**255**(19):2617–21. MEDLINE: 929

Becker PM, McVey LJ, Saltz CC, Feussner JR, Cohen HJ. Hospital-acquired complications in a randomised controlled clinical trial of a geriatric consultation team. *JAMA* 1987;**17**:2313–7.

* McVey LJ, Becker PM, Saltz CC, Feussner JR, Cohen HJ. Effect of a geriatric consultation team on functional status of elderly hospitalized patients. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1989;**110**(1):79–84. MEDLINE: 927

Saltz CC, McVey LJ, Becker PM, Feussner JR, Cohen HJ. Impact of a geriatric consultation team on discharge placement and repeat hospitalization. *The Gerontologist* 1988;**28**(3):344–50. MEDLINE: 928

Naughton 1994 {published data only}

Naughton BJ, Moran MB, Feinglass J, Falconer J, Williams ME. Reducing hospital costs for the geriatric patient admitted from the emergency department: a randomized trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1994;**41**:1045–9.

Nikolaus 1999 {published data only}

Nikolaus T, Specht-Leible N, Bach M, Oster P, Schuerf G. A randomised trial of comprehensive geriatric assessment and home intervention in the care of hospitalised patients. *Age & Ageing* 1999;**28**:543–50.

Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD {published data only}

Nikolaus T, Specht-Leible N, Bach M, Oster P, Schuerf G. A randomised trial of comprehensive geriatric assessment and home intervention in the care of hospitalised patients. *Age & Ageing* 1999;**28**:543–50.

Powell 1990 {published data only}

Powell C, Montgomery P. The age study: the admission of geriatric patients through emergency. *Age & Ageing* 1990;**19**(Suppl):21–2. MEDLINE: 933

Reuben 1995 {published data only}

Reuben DB, Borok GM, Wolde-Tsadik G, Ershoff DH, Fishman LK, Ambrosini VL, et al. A randomised trial of comprehensive geriatric assessment in the care of hospitalised patients. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1995;**332**:1345–50.

Rubenstein 1984 {published data only}

Rubenstein LZ, Josephson KR, Harker JO, Miller DK, Wieland DG. The Sepulveda GEU Study revisited: long-term outcomes, use of services, and costs. *Ageing Clinical & Experimental Research* 1995;**7**:212–7. MEDLINE: 936

* Rubenstein LZ, Josephson KR, Wieland DG, English PA, Sayre JA, Kane RL. Effectiveness of a geriatric evaluation unit. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1984;**311**:1664–70. MEDLINE: 935

Rubenstein LZ, Wieland GD, Josephson KR, Rosbrook B, Sayre J, Kane RL. Improved survival for frail elderly inpatients on a geriatric evaluation unit (GEU): who benefits?. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 1988;**41**:441–9.

Saltvedt 2002 {published data only}

Saltvedt I, Jordhoy M, Opdahl Mo ES, Fayers P, Kaasa S, Sletvold O, et al. Randomised trial of in-hospital geriatric intervention: impact on function and morale [Sletvold O]. *Gerontology* 2006;**52**:223–30.

* Saltvedt I, Opdahl Mo ES, Fayers P, Kaasa S, Sletvold O. Reduced mortality in treating acutely sick, frail older patients in a geriatric evaluation and management unit. A prospective randomised trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2002;**50**:792–8.

Saltvedt I, Spigset O, Ruths S, Fayers P, Kaasa S, Sletvold O. Patterns of drug prescription in a geriatric evaluation and management unit as compared with the general medical wards: a randomised study. *European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 2005;**61**:921–8.

Satvedt I, Saltnes T, Opdahl Mo ES, Fayers P, Kaasa S, Sletvold O. Acute geriatric intervention increases the number of patients able to live at home. A prospective randomised study. *Ageing Clinical and Experimental Research* 2004;**16**(4):300–6.

Shamian 1984 {published data only}

Shamian J, Clarfield AM, Maclean J. A randomized trial of intra-hospital relocation of geriatric patients in a tertiary-care teaching hospital. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1984;**32**:794–800. MEDLINE: 937

Somme 2010 {published and unpublished data}

Somme D, Andrieux N, Guerot E, Lahjibi-Paulet H, Lazarovici C, Gisselbrecht M, et al. Loss of autonomy among elderly patients after a stay in a medical intensive care unit (ICU): a randomised study of the benefit of transfer to a geriatric ward. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics* 2010;**50**:e36–e40.

Thomas 1993 *{published data only}*

Thomas DR, Brahan R, Haywood BP. Inpatient community-based geriatric assessment reduces subsequent mortality. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1993; **41**:101–4.

Wald 2011 *{published and unpublished data}*

Wald HL, Glasheen JJ, Guerrasio J, Youngwerth JM, Cumbler EU. Evaluation of a hospitalist-run acute care for the elderly service. *Journal of Hospital Medicine* 2011; **6**(6): 313–21.

White 1994 *{published data only}*

White SJ, Powers JS, Knight JR, Harrell D, Varnell L, Vaughn C, et al. Effectiveness of an inpatient geriatric service in a university hospital. *Journal of the Tennessee Medical Association* 1994; **87**:425–8.

Winograd 1993 *{published data only}*

Winograd CH, Gerety MB, Lai NA. A negative trial of inpatient geriatric consultation. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1993; **153**:2017–23.

References to studies excluded from this review**Abizanda 2011** *{published and unpublished data}*

Abizanda P, Leon M, Dominguez-Martin L, Lozano-Berrio V, Romero L, Luengo C, et al. Effects of a short-term occupational therapy intervention in an acute geriatric unit. A randomized clinical trial. *Maturitas* 2011; **69**(3):273–8.

Borok 1994 *{published data only}*

Borok GM, Reuben DB, Zendle LJ, Ershoff DH, Wolde-Tsadik G. Rationale and design of a multi-centre randomized trial of comprehensive geriatric assessment consultation for hospitalised patients in an RMO. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1994; **42**(5):536–44.

Boult 1994 *{published data only}*

Boult C, Boult L, Murphy C, Ebbitt B, Luptak M. Controlled trial of outpatient geriatric evaluation and management. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1994; **42**(5):465–70.

Campion 1983 *{published data only}*

Campion EW, Jette A, Berkman B. Interdisciplinary geriatric consultation service: a controlled trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1983; **31**(12):792–6.

Cole 1991 *{published data only}*

Cole MG, Fenton FR, Engelsmann F, Mansouri I. Effectiveness of geriatric psychiatry consultation in an acute care hospital: a randomized clinical trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1991; **39**(12):1183–8.

Cunliffe 2004 *{published data only}*

Cunliffe AL, Gladman JRF, Husbands SL, Miller P, Dewey ME, Harwood RH. Sooner and healthier: a randomised controlled trial and interview study of an early discharge rehabilitation service for older people. *Age & Ageing* 2004; **33**:246–52.

Epstein 1990 *{published data only}*

Epstein AM, Hall JA, Fretwell M, Feldstein M, DeCiantis ML. Consultative geriatric assessment for ambulatory patients. *JAMA* 1990; **263**(4):538–44.

Fleming 2004 *{published data only}*

Fleming SA, Blake H, Gladman JRF, Hart E, Lymberry M, Dewey ME, et al. A randomised controlled trial of a care home rehabilitation service to reduce long-term institutionalisation for elderly people. *Age & Ageing* 2004; **33**:4: 384–90.

Garåsen 2007 *{published data only}*

Garåsen H, Windspoll R, Johnsen R. Intermediate care at a community hospital as an alternative to prolonged general hospital care for elderly patients: a randomised controlled trial. *BMC Public Health* 2007; **7**:68.

Gayton 1987 *{published data only}*

Gayton D, Wood-Dauphinee S, de Lorimer M, Tousignant P, Hanley J. Trial of a geriatric consultation team in an acute care hospital. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1987; **35**(8):726–36.

Germain 1995 *{published data only}*

Germain M, Knoeffel F, Wieland D, Rubenstein LZ. A geriatric assessment and intervention team for hospital inpatients awaiting transfer to a geriatric unit: a randomized trial. *Aging - Clinical and Experimental Research* 1995; **7**(1): 55–60.

Gharacholou 2012 *{published and unpublished data}*

Gharacholou SM, Sloane R, Cohen HJ, Schmader KE. Geriatric inpatient units in the care of hospitalized frail adults with a history of heart failure. *International Journal of Gerontology* 2012; **6**(2):112–6.

Gill 2003 *{published data only}*

Gill TM, Baker DI, Gottschalk M, Gahbauer EA, Charpentier PA, de Regt PT, et al. A rehabilitation programme for physically frail community living older persons. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 2003; **84**:394–404.
Gill TM, McGloin JM, Gahbauer EA, Shepard DM, Bianco LM. Two recruitment strategies for a clinical trial of physically frail community-living older persons. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2001; **49**:1039–45.

Harari 2007 *{published data only}*

Harari D, Martin FC, Buttery A, O'Neill S, Hopper A. The older persons' assessment and liaison team 'OPAL': evaluation of comprehensive geriatric assessment in acute medical inpatients. *Age & Ageing* 2007; **36**(6):670–5.

Hogan 1990 *{published data only}*

Hogan DB. Impact of geriatric consultation services for elderly patients admitted to acute care hospitals. *Canadian Journal on Aging* 1990; **9**(1):35–44.
Hogan DB, Fox RA. A prospective controlled trial of a geriatric consultation team in an acute-care hospital. *Age & Ageing* 1990; **19**:107–13.

Karppi 1995 *{published data only}*

Karppi P. Effects of a geriatric inpatient unit on elderly home-care patients: a controlled trial. *Aging Clinical and Experimental Research* 1995; **7**:207–11.
Karppi P, Tilvis R. Effectiveness of a Finnish geriatric inpatient assessment. Two-year follow-up of a randomized

- clinical trial on community-dwelling patients. *Scandinavian Journal of Primary Health Care* 1995;**13**(2):93–8.
- Kehusmaa 2010** *{published and unpublished data}*
Kehusmaa S, Autti-Ramoa I, Valaste M, Hinkka K, Rissanen P. Economic evaluation of a geriatric rehabilitation programme: a randomised controlled trial. *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine* 2010;**42**(10):949–55.
- Landi 1997** *{published data only}*
Landi F, Zuccala G, Bernabei R, Cocchi A, Manigrasso L, Tafani A, et al. Physiotherapy and occupational therapy: a geriatric experience in the acute care hospital. *American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 1997;**76**(1):38–42.
- Ledesert 1994** *{published data only}*
Ledesert B, Lombrail P, Yeni P, Carbon C, Brodin M. The impact of a comprehensive multi-dimensional geriatric assessment programme on duration of stay in a French acute medical ward. *Age & Ageing* 1994;**23**:223–7.
- Liem 1986** *{published data only}*
Liem PH, Chernoff R, Carter WJ. Geriatric rehabilitation unit: a 3-year outcome evaluation. *Journal of Gerontology* 1986;**41**(1):44–50.
- Meissner 1989** *{published data only}*
Meissner P, Andolsek K, Mears PA, Fletcher B. Maximising the functional status of geriatric patients in an acute community hospital setting. *The Gerontologist* 1989;**29**(4):524–8.
- Miller 1996** *{published data only}*
Miller DK, Lewis L, Nork MJ, Morley JE. Controlled trial of a geriatric case-finding and liaison service in an emergency department. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1996;**44**(5):513–20.
- Mudge 2006** *{published data only}*
Mudge A, Laracy S, Richter K, Denaro C. Controlled trial of multidisciplinary care teams for acutely ill medical inpatients: enhanced multidisciplinary care. *Internal Medicine Journal* 2006;**36**:558–63.
- Mudge 2012** *{published and unpublished data}*
Mudge AM, Denaro CP, O'Rourke P. Improving hospital outcomes in patients admitted from residential aged care: results from a controlled trial. *Age and Ageing* 2012;**41**(5):670–3.
- Nipp 2012** *{published and unpublished data}*
Nipp R, Sloane R, Rao AV, Schmader KE, Cohen HJ. Role of pain medications, consultants and other services in improved pain control of elderly adults with cancer in geriatric evaluation and management units. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2012;**60**(10):1912–7.
- Retornaz 2007** *{published data only}*
Retornaz F, Seux V, Sourial N, Braud AC, Monette J, Bergman H, et al. Comparison of health and functional status between older inpatients with and without cancer admitted to a Geriatric/Internal Medicine Unit. *The Journals of Gerontology* 2007;**62A**:917–22.
- Reuben 1992** *{published data only}*
Reuben DB, Wolde-Tsodik G, Pardamean B, Hammond B, Borok GM, Rubenstein LZ, et al. The use of targeting criteria in hospitalized HMO patients: results from the demonstration phase of the Hospitalised Older Persons Evaluation (HOPE) study. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1992;**40**:482–8.
- Rubin 1992** *{published data only}*
Rubin CD, Sizemore MT, Loftis PA, Adams-Huet B, Anderson RJ. The effect of geriatric evaluation and management on medicare reimbursement in a large public hospital: a randomized clinical trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1992;**40**:989–95.
Rubin CD, Sizemore MT, Loftis PA, Loret de Mola N. Randomized controlled trial of outpatient geriatric evaluation and management in a large public hospital. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1993;**41**(10):1023–8.
- Trentini 2001** *{published data only}*
Trentini M, Semeraro S, Motta M. Effectiveness of geriatric evaluation and care. One-year results of a multicenter randomized clinical trial. *Ageing - Clinical and Experimental Research* 2001;**13**(5):395–405.
- Volicer 1994** *{published data only}*
Volicer L, Collard A, Hurley A, Bishop C, Kern D, Karon S. Impact of special care unit for patients with advanced Alzheimer's disease on patient discomfort and costs. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 1994;**42**:597–603.
- Yoo 2013a** *{published and unpublished data}*
Yoo JW, Kim S, Seol H, Kim SJ, Yang JM, Ryu WS, et al. Effects of an internal medicine floor interdisciplinary team on hospital and clinical outcomes of seniors with acute medical illness. *Geriatrics and Gerontology International* 2013;**13**(4):942–8.
- Yoo 2013b** *{published and unpublished data}*
Yoo JW, Nakagawa S, Kim S. Delirium and transition to a nursing home of hospitalized older adults: a controlled trial of assessing the interdisciplinary team-based geriatric care and care coordinated by non-geriatrics specialist physicians. *Geriatrics and Gerontology International* 2013;**13**(2):342–50.
- Yoo 2014** *{published and unpublished data}*
Yoo JW, Seol H, Kim SJ, Yang JM, Ryu WS, Min TD, et al. Effects of hospitalist-directed interdisciplinary medicine floor service on hospital outcomes for seniors with acute medical illness. *Geriatrics and Gerontology International* 2014;**14**(1):71–7.
- Young 2005** *{published data only}*
Green J, Young J, Forster A. Background to the post-acute care trial of community hospital rehabilitation for older people. *International Journal of Therapy and Rehabilitation* 2006;**13**(2):66–73.
Green J, Young J, Forster A, Mallinder K, Bogle S, Lowson K, et al. Effects of locality based community hospital care

on independence in older people needing rehabilitation: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2005;**331**:317–22.

O'Reilly J, Lowson K, Young J, Forster A, Green J, Small N. A cost effectiveness analysis within a randomised controlled trial of post-acute care of older people in a community hospital. *BMJ* 2006;**333**:228.

Small N, Green J, Spink J, Forster A, Lowson K, Young J. The patient experience of community hospital - the process of care as a determinant of satisfaction. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice* 2007;**13**(1):95–101.

Young J, Forster A, Green J, Bogle S. Post-acute transfer of older people to intermediate care services: the sooner the better?. *Age & Ageing* 2007;**36**(5):589–92.

Young J, Green J, Forster A, Small N, Lowson K, Bogle S, et al. Postacute care for older people in community hospitals: a multicenter randomized, controlled trial. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2007;**55**(12):1995–2002.

Additional references

Bachmann 2010

Bachmann S, Finger C, Huss A, Egger M, Stuck AE, Clough-Gorr KM. In patient rehabilitation specifically designed for geriatric patients: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ* 2010;**340**:c1718.

Bakker 2011

Bakker FC, Robben SHM, Olde Rikkert MGM. Effects of hospital-wide interventions to improve care for frail older inpatients: a systematic review. *BMJ Quality and Safety* 2011;[doi:10.1136/bmjqs.2010.047183](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjqs.2010.047183).

Barnett 2012

Barnett K, Mercer SW, Norbury M, Watt G, Wyke S, Guthrie B. Epidemiology of multimorbidity and implications for health care, research, and medical education: a cross-sectional study. *Lancet* 2012;**380**:37–43.

Baztan 2009

Baztán JJ, Suárez-García FM, López-Arrieta J, Rodríguez-Mañas L, Rodríguez-Artalejo F. Effectiveness of acute geriatric units on functional decline, living at home, and case fatality among older patients admitted to hospital for acute medical disorders: meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2009;**338**:b50.

Baztan 2011

Baztan JJ, Suarez-Garcia FM, Lopez-Arrieta J, Rodriguez-Manaz L. Efficiency of acute geriatric units: a meta-analysis of controlled studies. *Revista Española de Geriatria y Gerontología* 2011;**46**:186–92.

Clegg 2013

Clegg A, Young J, Illiffe S, Olde Rikkert M, Rockwood K. Frailty in elderly people. *Lancet* 2013;**381**(9868):752–62.

Cochran 1954

Cochran WG. The combination of estimates from different experiments. *Biometrics* 1954;**10**:101–29.

Conroy 2011

Conroy SP, Stevens T, Parker SG, Gladman JRF. A systematic review of comprehensive geriatric assessment

to improve outcomes for frail older people being rapidly discharged from acute hospital: 'interface geriatrics'. *Age Ageing* 2011;**40**:436–43.

Deeks 2001

Deeks J, Altman D, Bradburn MJ. Statistical methods for examining heterogeneity and combining results from several studies in meta-analysis. Egger M, Davey Smith G, Altman DG, editors. *Systematic Reviews in Health Care. Meta-analysis in Context*. New York, New York: Wiley, 2001: 285–312.

DerSimonian 1986

DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1986;**7**:177–88.

Edmans 2011

Edmans J, Conroy S, Harwood R, Lewis S, Elliot R, Logan P, et al. Acute medical unit comprehensive geriatric assessment intervention study (AMIGOS). *Trials* 2011;**12**: 200.

Ellis 2011

Ellis G, Whitehead MA, O'Neill D, Langhorne P, Robinson D. Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 7. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006211.pub2

Ellis 2005

Ellis G, Langhorne P. Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older hospital patients. *British Medical Bulletin* 2005; **71**:45–59.

EPOC 2017a

Effective Practice, Organisation of Care (EPOC). Data collection form. EPOC resources for review authors, 2017. Available from epoc.cochrane.org/epoc-resources-review-authors.

EPOC 2017b

Effective Practice, Organisation of Care (EPOC). Suggested risk of bias criteria for EPOC reviews. EPOC resources for review authors, 2017. Available from epoc.cochrane.org/epoc-specific-resources-review-authors.

EPOC 2017c

Effective Practice, Organisation of Care (EPOC). EPOC worksheets for preparing a 'Summary of findings' table using GRADE. EPOC resources for review authors, 2017. Available from epoc.cochrane.org/epoc-specific-resources-review-authors.

Extermann 2007

Extermann M, Hurria A. Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older patients with cancer. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2007;**25**(14):1824–31.

Francis 2013

Francis R. *Report of the Mid Staffordshire NHS Foundation Trust Public Inquiry*. London: The Stationary Office, 2013.

GRADEpro GDT 2015 [Computer program]

McMaster University (developed by Evidence Prime). GRADEpro GDT. Version accessed prior to 10 August

2017. Hamilton (ON): McMaster University (developed by Evidence Prime), 2015.
- Guyatt 2008**
Guyatt GH, Oxman AD, Vist G, Kunz R, Falck-Ytter Y, Alonso-Coello P, et al. GRADE Working Group. GRADE: an emerging consensus on rating quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2008;**336**:924–6.
- Handoll 2009**
Handoll HHG, Cameron ID, Mak JCS, Finnegan TP. Multidisciplinary rehabilitation for older people with hip fractures. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 4. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007125.pub2
- Harwood 2011**
Harwood RH, Goldberg SE, Whittamore KH, Russell C, Gladman JRF, Jones RG, et al. Medical Crises in Older People Study Group (MCOP). Evaluation of a medical and mental health unit compared with standard care for older people whose emergency admission to an acute general hospital is complicated by concurrent 'confusion': a controlled clinical trial. TEAM: Trial of an Elderly Acute care Medical and mental health unit. *Trials* 2011;**12**:123.
- Higgins 2003**
Higgins JPT, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2003;**327**: 557–60.
- Higgins 2011**
Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook of Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org. www.cochrane-handbook.org: The Cochrane Collaboration.
- Kaambwa 2013**
Kaambwa B, Billingham L, Bryan S. Mapping utility scores from the Barthel index. *European Journal of Health Economics* 2013;**14**:231–41.
- Melis 2008**
Melis RJJ, Adang E, Teerenstra S, van Eijken MIJ, Wimo A, van Achterberg T, et al. Multidimensional geriatric assessment: back to the future: cost-effectiveness of a multidisciplinary intervention model for community-dwelling frail older people. *Journals of Gerontology, Series A. Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences* 2008;**63**(3):275–82.
- Morganti 2013**
Morganti KG, Bauhoff S, Blanchard JC, Abir M, Iyer N, Smith AC, et al. The evolving role of emergency departments in the United States, 2013. www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR200/RR280/RAND_RR280.pdf (accessed 20 May 2016).
- National Audit Office 2013**
National Audit Office (NAO). Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Emergency admissions to hospital: managing the demand. National Audit Office 30 October 2013.
- NICE 2013**
NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Process and methods guides. Guide to the methods of technology appraisal, 2013. publications.nice.org.uk/pmg9 4 April 2013:1–102.
- Review Manager 2014 [Computer program]**
Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.
- Royal College of Physicians 2012**
Royal College of Physicians. Hospitals on the Edge? The time for action. *A report by the Royal College of Physicians* 2012;www.rcplondon.ac.uk/guidelines-policy/hospitals-edge-time-action:1–8.
- Rubenstein 1991**
Rubenstein LZ, Stuck AE, Siu AL, Wieland D. Impact of geriatric evaluation and management programs on defined outcomes: overview of the evidence. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*. 1991; Vol. 39:85–16S.
- Rudd 1997**
Rudd AG, Wolfe CDA, Tilling K, Beech R. Randomised controlled trial to evaluate early discharge scheme for patients with stroke. *BMJ* 1997;**315**:1039–44.
- Shemilt 2011**
Shemilt I, Mugford M, Byford S, Drummond M, Eisenstein E, Knapp M, et al. Chapter 15: Incorporating economics evidence. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.
- STATA 13 [Computer program]**
StataCorp. Stata Statistical Software: Release 13.. College Station, TX: StataCorp LP, 2013.
- Stuck 1993**
Stuck AE, Siu AL, Wieland D, Adams J, Rubenstein LZ. Comprehensive geriatric assessment: a meta-analysis of controlled trials. *Lancet* 1993;**342**:1032–6.
- SUTC 2013**
Stroke Unit Trialists' Collaboration. Organised inpatient (stroke unit) care for stroke. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 9. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000197
- Tanajewski 2015**
Tanajewski L, Franklin M, Ghountouras G, Berdunov V, Edmans J, Conroy S, et al. Cost-effectiveness of a specialist geriatric medical intervention for frail older people discharged from acute medical units: economic evaluation in a two-centre randomised controlled trial (AMIGOS). *PLOS ONE* 2015;**10**(5):doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0121340.
- The Lancet 2014**
Editorial. Global elderly care in crisis. *The Lancet* 2014; **383**:doi:10.1016/S0140–6736(14)60463-3.

Thompson 1999

Thompson SG, Sharp SJ. Explaining heterogeneity in meta-analysis: a comparison of methods. *Statistics in Medicine* 1999;**18**:2693–708.

Van Craen 2010

Van Craen K, Braes T, Wellens N, Denhaerynck K, Flamaing J, Moons P, et al. The effectiveness of inpatient geriatric evaluation and management units: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 2010;**58**:83–92.

van Exel 2004

van Exel NJ, Scholte op Reimer WJ, Koopmanschap MA. Assessment of post-stroke quality of life in cost-effectiveness studies: the usefulness of the Barthel index and

the EuroQoL-5D. *Quality of Life Research* 2004;**13**:427–33.

WHO 2016

World Health Organization. *World Health Statistics 2016: Monitoring Health for the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO Press, 2016.

References to other published versions of this review**Ellis 2011**

Ellis G, Whitehead MA, O'Neill D, Langhorne P, Robinson D. Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 7. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006211.pub2

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Applegate 1990

Methods	<p>Year: 1990 Location: Memphis, Tennessee, USA (1500-bed rehabilitation hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial</p>	
Participants	<p>Number (total): 155 Mean age: 78.8 years Male:female proportion: 24% male Inclusion criteria: > 65 years of age; at risk for nursing home placement and/or functional impairment (Some patients younger than 65 were considered if they met the criteria) Exclusion criteria: unstable medical conditions; short-term monitoring required; survival < 6 months; serious chronic mental impairment; nursing home placement inevitable</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: specialist nurse, ward nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians, speech and language pathologists, audiologists, psychologists Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, multi-disciplinary meetings at least weekly, regular use of standard assessment tools Control: usual care provided by physicians</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Mortality ADLs Days spent in nursing homes Mood Cognition at 6 months and at 1 year Trial conclusions: improved function, reduced nursing home admission</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random number sequences stratified by participant risk of nursing home admission
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible

Applegate 1990 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient recording of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Asplund 2000

Methods	<p>Year: 2000 Location: Umea, Sweden (University Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: direct from emergency ward Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 413 Mean age: 81 years Male:female proportion: 40% male Inclusion criteria: patients over 70 admitted acutely Exclusion criteria: patients requiring specialist unit (ICU, CCU, stroke)</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, ward nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians Team organisation: comprehensive assessment Control: 2 internal mixed medical wards, each with 30 beds, where acutely ill patients from local hospital catchment area constituted the majority of patients</p>
Outcomes	<p>Global outcome (death, institutionalisation, dependence, or psychological outcomes) Death Institutionalisation Barthel Index Cognitive function Psychological outcomes Trial conclusions: reduced institutionalisation</p>
Notes	
<i>Risk of bias</i>	

Asplund 2000 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Sequence generation not described, although block randomisation described in detail
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed opaque envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Analysis per protocol
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Barnes 2012

Methods	Randomised trial
Participants	1632 participants (858 intervention, 774 control) Mean age: 81 years Male:female proportion: 33.3% male Inclusion criteria: patients ≥ 70 years of age admitted to general medical service Exclusion criteria: admitted to intensive care units/other speciality units, electively; length of stay < 2 days
Interventions	Intervention team members: attending geriatrician, trained nursing, social workers, physiotherapists Intervention team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT meetings, assessment tools, protocols, ward environment, outpatient follow-up Control: general inpatient unit, where younger and older patients resided together
Outcomes	Alive and in own home Death Re-admission Activities of daily living

Barnes 2012 (Continued)

	Length of stay Resource use Trial conclusions: resulted in reduced length of stay and in cost savings
Notes	
Risk of bias	
Bias	Authors' judgement Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk Computer-generated random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk Sequentially numbered opaque sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk Blinding of participants not possible, blinding of services not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk Objective outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk No details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk No missing data reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk No protocol available
Other bias	Low risk Little evidence of contamination of control group

Boustani 2012

Methods	Randomised trial
Participants	424 participants (225 intervention, 199 control) Mean age: 77 years Male:female proportion: 32.2% male Inclusion criteria: > 65 years of age; screening for cognitive impairment; hospitalised; English speaking Exclusion criteria: no cognitive impairment; non-English speaking; aphasic; non-responsive
Interventions	Intervention team members: attending geriatrician, trained nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, pharmacists Intervention team organisation: comprehensive assessment, assessment tools and protocols Control: patients admitted under physician care

Outcomes	Alive and in own home Death Re-admission Length of stay Trial conclusions: no change in physician behaviour or in process of care	
Notes		
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information about the sequence generation process
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants not possible, blinding of services not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No missing data reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No protocol available
Other bias	High risk	Evidence of contamination of control group, 49% of which received CGA

Cohen 2002 GEMC

Methods	<p>Year: 2002 Location: USA (VA multi-centre study) Team/ward?: ward ± outpatient follow-up Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial, 2 × 2 factorial design comparing inpatient geriatric evaluation and management unit ward vs usual care, followed by outpatient care in a geriatric clinic vs usual outpatient care This is the subgroup of the trial that evaluated Geriatric Evaluation and Management Clinic (GEMC) follow-up post discharge from inpatient care. This splitting of data has been done to enable meta-analysis for the outpatient follow-up subgroup</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 1388 Mean age: 74 years Male:female proportion: 98% male Inclusion criteria: age ≥ 65; hospitalised on a medical ward; expected length of stay > 2 days; frailty (presence of stroke, history of falls, inability to perform ADLs, prolonged bed rest, incontinence) Exclusion criteria: admission from nursing home; terminal illness</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, specialist nurse, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians, pharmacists Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT meeting Control: Inpatients assigned to receive usual care received all appropriate hospital services except those provided by the team on the geriatric evaluation and management unit. Outpatients assigned to receive usual care were provided with at least 1 follow-up appointment in an appropriate clinic</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Perceived health status Basic and extended ADLs Costs Trial conclusions: no overall effects on survival, improved physical function with inpatient care, improved cognitive function with outpatient care</p>
Notes	See above

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computerised random numbers in 2 × 2 factorial design with stratification according to functional status
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation remote at co-ordinating centre
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible

Cohen 2002 GEMC (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to allocation
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions and exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Litte evidence of contamination of control group

Cohen 2002 UCOP

Methods	This is the subgroup of the trial that evaluated Usual Care Outpatient (UCOP) follow-up after discharge from inpatient care. This splitting of data has been done to enable meta-analysis for the outpatient follow-up subgroup
Participants	<p>Number (total): 1388</p> <p>Mean age: 74 years</p> <p>Male:female proportion: 98% male</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age \geq 65; hospitalised on a medical ward; expected length of stay > 2 days; frailty (presence of stroke, history of falls, inability to perform ADLs, prolonged bed rest, incontinence)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: admission from nursing home; terminal illness</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, specialist nurse, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians, pharmacists</p> <p>Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT meeting</p> <p>Control: Inpatients assigned to receive usual care received all appropriate hospital services except those provided by the team on the geriatric evaluation and management unit. Outpatients assigned to receive usual care were provided with at least 1 follow-up appointment in an appropriate clinic</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death</p> <p>Perceived health status</p> <p>Basic and extended ADLs</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>Trial conclusions: no overall effects on survival, improved physical function with inpatient care, improved cognitive function with outpatient care</p>
Notes	See above

Collard 1985

Methods	Year: 1987 Location: Boston, Massachusetts, USA (2 community hospitals) Team/ward?: ward Timing: direct Trial method: randomised trial (1:2 allocation, treatment:control)	
Participants	Number (total): 695 Mean age: 78 years Male:female proportion: 40% male (approx.) Inclusion criteria: > 65 years of age; under the care of a participating physician; medical or surgical admissions Exclusion criteria: none given	
Interventions	Team members: ward nurses, social workers, senior physician, physiotherapist, occupational therapist Team organisation: at least weekly multi-disciplinary meetings, specialised ward environment, comprehensive assessment, protocolised care, standardised assessment tools Control: care on one of the traditional medical/surgical units	
Outcomes	Death Length of stay Complications Institutionalisation Dependence Self-rated health Trial conclusions: no conclusions drawn	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information about the sequence generation process
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given

Collard 1985 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Significant differences in outcome rates for some outcomes. Mortality recorded at the end of follow-up, along with institutionalisation. For other outcomes such as dependence, data incomplete with high dropout rates
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Counsell 2000

Methods	Year: 2000 Location: Akron City, Ohio, USA (Community Teaching Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: direct (ACE) Trial method: randomised trial	
Participants	Number (total): 1531 Mean age: 80 years Male:female proportion: 40% male (approximately) Inclusion criteria: community-dwelling persons \geq 70 years of age admitted to medical or family practice service Exclusion criteria: transferred from other hospital or nursing home; required speciality unit admission; elective admissions; LOS < 2 days	
Interventions	Team members: senior geriatrician, specialist nurse, ward nurses, social workers, physiotherapists Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly multi-disciplinary meetings, standardised assessment tools, specialised ward environment, protocolised care Control: usual care units with attending resident physician	
Outcomes	Death Activities of daily living Institutionalisation Dependence Trial conclusions: improved combined outcomes of functional decline or nursing home admission in intervention group	
Notes		
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Counsell 2000 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random number sequence
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sequentially numbered opaque envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Insufficient information to permit judgement
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Edmans 2013

Methods	Randomised trial
Participants	<p>433 participants (216 intervention, 217 control)</p> <p>Mean age: 83 years</p> <p>Male:female proportion: 37% male</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patient discharged from an acute medical unit within 72 hours of attending hospital; ≥ 70 years of age; identified as at heightened risk for future health problems (score $\geq 2/6$ on the identification of seniors at risk tool)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: not a resident in the hospital catchment area; lacking mental capacity to give informed consent and without a consultee any exceptional reason cited by acute medical unit staff why patients should not be recruited; participation in other related studies</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention team members: attending geriatrician</p> <p>Intervention team organisation: comprehensive assessment, outpatient follow-up</p> <p>Control: usual care on the medical unit before recruitment; assessment and treatment by a consultant physician and attending medical team; some patients referred to multi-disciplinary team (physiotherapist, occupational therapist, and nurse); general practitioner responsible for all participant aftercare</p>

Outcomes	Alive and in own home Death Institutionalisation Dependence Re-admission Activities of daily living Resource use Death or dependence Trial conclusions: no effects on participant outcomes or service use	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation sequence via randomly permuted blocks of randomly varying sizes
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Central allocation web-based (Nottingham Clinical Trials Support Unit)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants not possible; blinding of service not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective outcome measures (e.g. mortality, living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Withdrawal of 16 participants (5 in the control group and 11 in the intervention group), but reasons for withdrawal not given
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Nearly all prespecified outcomes (including primary outcome) stated in the protocol included in the review
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Fretwell 1990

Methods	<p>Year: 1990 Location: Providence, Rhode Island, USA (Teaching Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: direct Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 436 Mean age: 83 years Male:female proportion: 28% male Inclusion criteria: > 75 years of age; physician given consent; did not require CCU or ICU Exclusion criteria: none given</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: specialist nurses, ward nurses, senior geriatrician, pharmacist, physio-therapist, dietician, social worker Team organisation: at least weekly multi-disciplinary meetings, goal setting, standardised assessment tools Control: usual hospital care</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Cognition Dependence Mood Costs Institutionalisation Trial conclusions: no significant differences between groups observed</p>

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information on the sequence generation process
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given

Fretwell 1990 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Attrition rates after entry clearly described and balanced and apparently negligible
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Goldberg 2013

Methods	Randomised trial	
Participants	600 participants (310 intervention, 290 control) Mean age: 85 years Male:female proportion: 48% male Inclusion criteria: emergency medical admissions; > 65 years of age; identified by physicians as “confused” Exclusion criteria: patients with clinical need for another specialist service (such as critical care, surgery, or stroke unit)	
Interventions	Intervention team members: attending geriatrician, trained nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists Intervention team organisation: comprehensive assessment, assessment tools, ward environment Control: 5 acute geriatric medical wards and 6 general medical wards; practice on geriatric medical wards based on comprehensive geriatric assessment; general experience of staff members in management of delirium and dementia; mental health support provided on request from visiting psychiatrists on a consultation basis	
Outcomes	Alive and in own home Death Re-admission Activities of daily living Cognitive status Length of stay Trial conclusions: improved experience and satisfaction, health outcomes or resource use not improved	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors’ judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random number sequence with permuted block design

Goldberg 2013 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation concealed from clinical staff who allocated participants
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Research staff who collected baseline data not blinded to allocation
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to allocation
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to allocation
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced across the 2 groups, and missing health status outcome data imputed
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Published study protocol available, and prespecified outcomes (primary and secondary) reported in the study
Other bias	High risk	Patients recruited after randomisation led to imbalances at baseline of 11 wards in standard care and 5 in acute geriatric medical wards, hence potential contamination of control group

Harris 1991

Methods	<p>Year: 1991 Location: Adelaide, Australia Team/ward?: ward Timing: direct from emergency department Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 267 Mean age: 78 years Male:female proportion: 40% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: > 70 years of age; non-elective; not re-admitted; non-nursing home dwellers; resident of Southern Health Region Exclusion criteria: none given</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, social workers, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, ward nurses Team organisation: not specified Control: 2 general medical units</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Institutionalisation Dependency Cognitive status Length of stay</p>

Harris 1991 (Continued)

	Trial conclusions: no evidence of benefit from admission to a geriatric assessment unit for unselected adults > 70 years of age	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information about the sequence generation process
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Cards selected in sequence; open with error rates recorded
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item. Data presented in some cases in graphical form only
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Hogan 1987

Methods	<p>Year: 1987 Location: Halifax, Canada (Community Hospital) Team/ward?: team Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 113 Mean age: 82 years Male:female proportion: 30% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: all patients > 75 years of age admitted to Department of Medicine on an emergency basis with confusional state; impaired mobility; falls; urinary incontinence;</p>

Hogan 1987 (Continued)

	polypharmacy; living in a nursing home; admission within previous 3 months Exclusion criteria: ICU; stroke; permission refused by patient or attending physician	
Interventions	Team members: senior geriatrician, specialist nurse, physiotherapists Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT Control: usual care	
Outcomes	Death Institutionalisation Cognitive status Re-admission Length of stay Costs Trial conclusions: improved cognitive status, reduced polypharmacy, reduced short-term mortality demonstrated	
Notes		
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random number generation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information on allocation concealment process
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Kay 1992

Methods	Year: 1992 Location: Toronto, Canada (Community Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial (participants 'randomly assigned')	
Participants	Number (total): 59 Mean age: 81 years Male:female proportion: 45% male Inclusion criteria: > 70 years of age; medically stable; possible acute confusion; functional impairment; multiple geriatric problems Exclusion criteria: medically unstable; chronic cognitive impairment; independent	
Interventions	Team members: specialist nurses, social workers, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, pharmacists, dietician Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT, standardised assessment tools Control: traditional acute care	
Outcomes	Institutionalisation Activities of daily living Cognitive function Trial conclusions: inadequate evidence of benefit from a geriatric assessment unit	
Notes		
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information about the sequence generation process
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions

Kay 1992 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Kircher 2007

Methods	<p>Year: 2007 Location: Tübingen, Germany Team/ward?: team Timing: stepdown Trial method: multi-centre randomised trial with separate control group for external comparison</p>	
Participants	<p>Number (total): 435 Mean age: 78 years Male:female proportion: 33% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: > 65 years of age with evidence of functional impairment; potential breakdown of the home situation Exclusion criteria: nursing home patients; independent patients with no functional impairment; terminal condition; severe dementia; not able to speak German; living > 60 miles from the hospital</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, social worker, specialist nurse plus other associated healthcare professionals as required Team organisation: comprehensive assessment and treatment recommendations, at least weekly multi-disciplinary meetings, discharge planning, follow-up telephone calls Control: appropriate hospital services except those provided by the consultation team</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Death Institutionalisation Activities of daily living Cognition Mood Number of drugs Trial conclusions: Care provided by CGA teams did not improve rehospitalisation or nursing home admission</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer random number generator in feedback from trialist

Kircher 2007 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient detail about allocation concealment process
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to allocation
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Missing outcome data balanced (e.g. living at home) across intervention groups
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Primary outcomes reported in prior documentation (grant application sent by trialist)
Other bias	High risk	Evidence of contamination of control group

Landefeld 1995

Methods	<p>Year: 1995 Location: Cleveland, Ohio, USA (Teaching Hospital) Team/ward?: ward (ACE) Timing: direct Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 651 Mean age: 80 years Male:female proportion: 35% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: patients \geq 70 years of age admitted for general medical care Exclusion criteria: patients admitted to a speciality unit - ICU, cardiology, telemetry, oncology</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: attending geriatrician, trainee geriatrician, ward nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians Team organisation: at least weekly MDT, use of standardised assessment tools, protocolised care, specialised ward environment Control: usual care provided by physicians and nurses in acute care medical units</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Institutional care Cognition Dependence</p>

Landefeld 1995 (Continued)

	Trial conclusions: fewer patients discharged to a nursing home, improved functional outcomes at discharge	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocation administered by staff member remote to study
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Multiple data sources used to collect missing data Analysis by intention-to-treat; attrition balanced and small overall
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Li 2015

Methods	Randomised trial
Participants	100 participants (50 intervention, 50 control) Mean age: uncertain Male:female proportion: uncertain Inclusion criteria: patients \geq 65 years of age with multiple geriatric conditions admitted to hospital Exclusion criteria: uncertain

Li 2015 (Continued)

Interventions	Intervention team members: unknown Intervention organisation: CGA intervention, consultation intervention, conventional therapy Control: conventional therapy
Outcomes	Activities of daily living Cognitive status Trial conclusions: improvements in function and quality of life
Notes	Only abstract available

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available

McVey 1989

Methods	Year: 1989 Location: Durham, North Carolina, USA (VA Centre) Team/ward?: team Timing: acute (within 48 hours) Trial method: randomised trial
Participants	Number (total): 178 Mean age: 81 years Male:female proportion: 96% male

	<p>Inclusion criteria: patients ≥ 75 years of age Exclusion criteria: admitted to ICU; had previously received geriatric care; expected length of stay < 48 hours</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, trainee geriatrician, specialist nurse, social worker Team organisation: comprehensive assessment and recommendations made, at least weekly multi-disciplinary meetings, standardised assessment tools Control: usual care.</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Activities of daily living/dependence Institutionalisation Death Trial conclusions: no significant effect on functional decline</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computerised randomisation scheme
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to the allocation.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	No clear evidence of contamination of control group

Naughton 1994

Methods	<p>Year: 1994 Location: Chicago, Illinois, USA (Urban Teaching Hospital) Team/ward?: team Timing: direct from emergency department Trial method: randomised trial</p>	
Participants	<p>Number (total): 111 Mean age: 80 years Male:female proportion: 40% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: patients 70 years of age admitted from ED to medicine service; did not regularly receive care from attending internist on staff at study hospital at time of admission Exclusion criteria: admission to ITU; transferred to a surgical service</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, social worker, specialist nurse, physiotherapist Team organisation: Geriatrician and social worker make up core GEM team, with nurse specialist and physiotherapist as required. Carried out systematic evaluation of participants' medical, mental, functional, and psychosocial status and needs. Team conference 2 to 3 times weekly Control: usual care by medical house staff and an attending physician; services of social workers and discharge planners available on request</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Death Institutionalisation Costs Length of stay Trial conclusions: reduced hospital costs</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Random number sequence with permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Opaque sealed sequential envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessor blinded to allocation

Naughton 1994 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Analysis per protocol
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Nikolaus 1999

Methods	Trial methods are described below under Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD . These are 2 separate arms of a trial comparing a CGA ward (' Nikolaus 1999 ') with usual care, and in a second arm of the trial, a CGA ward with early supported discharge team support (' Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD ') with usual care	
Participants	<p>Number (total): 545</p> <p>Mean age: 81 years</p> <p>Male:female proportion: unclear</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: elderly patients (> 65 years) with multiple chronic conditions or functional deterioration; at risk of nursing home placement</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: terminal illness; severe dementia; patients who lived > 15 km away</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, specialist nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, social workers</p> <p>Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, standardised assessment tools</p> <p>Control: assessment of activities of daily living and cognition, followed by usual care in hospital and at home</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Institutionalisation</p> <p>Re-admission</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>Length of stay</p> <p>Perceived health status</p> <p>Dependence</p> <p>Trial conclusions: Comprehensive geriatric assessment in association with early supported discharge improves functional outcomes and may reduce length of stay</p>	
Notes	See notes below for Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random number sequence generation

Nikolaus 1999 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed opaque envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded to allocation
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	High risk	Possible contamination of control group

Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD

Methods	<p>Year: 1999 Location: Heidelberg, Germany (University Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: acute (within 48 hours) Trial method: randomised trial with 2 intervention arms - geriatric assessment and management with early supported discharge (home intervention team) or geriatric assessment alone versus usual care</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 545 Mean age: 81 years Male:female proportion: unclear Inclusion criteria: elderly patients (> 65 years) with multiple chronic conditions or functional deterioration; at risk of nursing home placement Exclusion criteria: terminal illness; severe dementia; patients who lived > 15 km away</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, specialist nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, social workers. (Home intervention team consisted of 3 nurses, a physiotherapist, an occupational therapist, a social worker, and secretarial support.) Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, standardised assessment tools, outpatient follow-up (HIT team) Control: assessment of activities of daily living and cognition, followed by usual care in hospital and at home</p>
Outcomes	<p>Institutionalisation Re-admission Costs Length of stay Perceived health status Dependence</p>

Nikolaus 1999 plus ESD (Continued)

	Trial conclusions: Comprehensive geriatric assessment in association with early supported discharge improves functional outcomes and may reduce length of stay
Notes	For analysis, this study was divided into the 2 interventions: CGA ward plus early supported discharge (ESD) and CGA ward with no ESD

Powell 1990

Methods	Year: 1990 Location: Manitoba, Canada Team/ward?: ward Timing: direct Trial method: randomised trial
Participants	Number (total): 203 Mean age: uncertain Male:female proportion: uncertain Inclusion criteria: acute medical admissions over 74 years Exclusion criteria: requiring psychiatric or surgical care
Interventions	Team members: unknown Team organisation: unknown Control: internal general medicine wards
Outcomes	Death Institutionalisation Cognitive function Depression Dependence Trial conclusions: non-significant differences in favour of the treatment group
Notes	Only abstract available

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available

Powell 1990 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available
Other bias	Unclear risk	Insufficient information as only abstract available

Reuben 1995

Methods	<p>Year: 1995 Location: Los Angeles, California, USA (multi-centre HMO) Team/ward?: team Timing: stepdown Trial method: multi-centre randomised trial</p>	
Participants	<p>Number (total): 2353 Mean age: 78 years Male:female proportion: 53% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: > 65 years of age with 1 of 13 criteria: stroke, immobility, impairment ADL, malnutrition, incontinence, confusion or dementia, prolonged bed rest, falls, depression, social or family problems, unplanned re-admission, new fracture, > 80 years of age Exclusion criteria: admitted for terminal care; lived outside HMO area; did not speak English; were admitted from a nursing home</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, nurse specialist, social workers, physiotherapists Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT, standardised assessment tools, outpatient follow-up Control: usual care</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Death Institutionalisation Dependency Cognitive status Perceived health status Trial conclusions: no significant differences identified in mortality, functional status, or perceived health</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Reuben 1995 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random number tables in blocks of 4
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Allocation concealment not described in sufficient detail
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. for living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Prior documented description of trial design and rationale differs little from the trial
Other bias	High risk	Possible contamination of control group

Rubenstein 1984

Methods	<p>Year: 1984 Location: Los Angeles, California, USA (VA hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 123 Mean age: 78 years Male:female proportion: 96% male Inclusion criteria: patients > 65 years of age still in hospital 1 week after admission with persistent medical, functional, or psychosocial problem Exclusion criteria: severe dementia or disabling disease resistant to further medical management; no social supports; functioning well and would definitely return to community</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, trainee geriatrician, specialist nurses, ward nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dietician, audiologists, dentists, psychologists Team organisation: at least weekly MDT meetings, standardised assessment tools, outpatient follow-up Control: acute care services including 3 acute care mixed medical wards</p>

Rubenstein 1984 (Continued)

Outcomes	Death Institutionalisation Costs Cognitive status Morale Trial conclusions: reduced mortality, reduced institutionalisation, improved functional status and morale	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information on random sequence generation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Insufficient information on allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of personnel and participants not possible.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. for living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Saltvedt 2002

Methods	Year: 2002 Location: Trondheim, Norway (University Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: acute Trial method: randomised trial
---------	---

Participants	<p>Number (total): 254 Mean age: 82 years Male:female proportion: 35% male (approx) Inclusion criteria: frail patients > 75 years of age with acute impairment of ADL, imbalance, dizziness, impaired mobility, chronic disability, weight loss, falls, confusion, depression, malnutrition, vision or hearing impairment, mild or moderate dementia, urinary incontinence, social or family problems, polypharmacy Exclusion criteria: nursing home patients; fully independent; cancer with metastasis; severe dementia</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, trainee geriatrician, specialist nurse, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dentists Team organisation: at least weekly MDTs, protocolised care, early mobilisation Control: usual care on general medical ward</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Mortality Trial conclusions: reduction in short-term mortality, no difference in long-term mortality</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Provided by independent research office using permuted block randomisation with unknown and varied block size
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Opaque sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item

Saltvedt 2002 (Continued)

Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group
------------	----------	---

Shamian 1984

Methods	<p>Year: 1984 Location: Montreal, Canada (University Teaching Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial evaluating temporary relocation to a geriatric ward</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 36 Mean age: uncertain Male:female proportion: 40% male Inclusion criteria: > 65 years of age; medically stable; awaiting transfer Exclusion criteria: acutely unwell; on priority list for transfer to geriatric care or a long-term care institution</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, senior geriatric nurse, experienced geriatric nurses, social workers, physiotherapists and occupational therapists only by referral Team organisation: use of standardised assessment tools Control: acute medical or surgical unit.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Medication use Activities of daily living Trial conclusions: Geriatric wards can result in reduced drug prescribing and can aid transfers</p>

Notes

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random number tables
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding

Shamian 1984 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Somme 2010

Methods	Randomised trial	
Participants	<p>45 participants (24 intervention, 21 control) Mean age: 81 years Male:female proportion: 42% male Inclusion criteria: patients \geq 75 years; scheduled for transfer from ICU Exclusion criteria: residence more than 50 km from hospital; language or cognitive disorders ruling out informed consent; transfer to ICU from an acute ward (preventing randomisation after ICU stay); need for highly specialised treatments (i.e. cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, and invasive cardiac examinations)</p>	
Interventions	<p>Intervention team members: attending geriatrician, trained nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, dieticians, psychologists Intervention team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT meetings, assessment tools, ward environment Control: standard ward with similar numbers of nurses and nursing assistants on each ward. An occupational therapist from the functional rehabilitation unit intervenes on demand</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Alive and in own home Dependence Activities of daily living Trial conclusions: previous function determined degree of recovery but trial inconclusive for effectiveness</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details given on sequence generation

Somme 2010 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocation concealed by use of an on-site computer system in a statistical unit not involved in patient care (feedback from trialist)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded for follow-up questionnaire assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient recording of attrition/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No details of study protocol
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Thomas 1993

Methods	<p>Year: 1993 Location: Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA (Community Hospital) Team/ward?: team Timing: acute (within 48 hours) Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 132 Mean age: 77 years Male:female proportion: 35% (approx) Inclusion criteria: all patients > 70 years of age Exclusion criteria: refusal of patients; ICU; CCU; obvious terminal illness; renal haemodialysis; place of residence more than 50 miles from hospital</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, geriatric nurse specialist, social worker, dietician, pharmacist, physiotherapist Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, recommendations made in patient charts, follow-up visits vs assessment with no recommendations in the control group Control group: usual care and no follow-up visits</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Dependence Trial conclusions: short-term reductions in mortality that still remain at 1 year, additional trends toward better functional status and reduced re-admission</p>
Notes	

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Allocation concealment not described
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Wald 2011

Methods	Quasi-randomised trial
Participants	<p>217 participants (122 intervention, 95 control)</p> <p>Mean age: 81 years</p> <p>Male:female proportion: 45% male</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients ≥ 70 years of age; admitted to Anschutz Inpatient Pavilion (AIP) of University Colorado Hospital (UCH)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: patients admitted to a medicine subspecialty service (such as cardiology, pulmonary, or oncology); transferred to or from the Hospital-ACE or control services to another service (e.g. intensive care unit, orthopaedic surgery service)</p>
Interventions	<p>Intervention team members: trained nurses, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, pharmacists</p> <p>Intervention team organisation: comprehensive assessment, at least weekly MDT meetings, assessment tools, ward environment</p> <p>Control: general medical services consisting of a hospitalist, a general internist, or an internal medicine subspecialist attending physician with 1 medical resident, 1 intern, and medical students</p>

Outcomes	Alive and in own home Death Re-admission Length of stay Resource use Trial conclusions: improvements in process but not in resource use; no impact on clinical outcomes	
Notes	This was a quasi-randomised trial. Participants were randomised to the Hospitalist-ACE service or to usual care according to the last digit of their medical record number. Participants were included on an intention-to-treat basis if they could not access specialist beds	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Odd and even numbers from medical record number
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Unconcealed allocation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Participants and personnel not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Objective outcome measures (e.g. mortality, living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	High risk	Physicians/outcome assessors not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient recordings of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No protocol provided
Other bias	High risk	Possible contamination of control group, as ACE residents rotate on UCH general medical services

White 1994

Methods	<p>Year: 1994 Location: Nashville, Tennessee, USA (University Hospital) Team/ward?: ward Timing: stepdown from acute wards Trial method: randomised trial</p>
Participants	<p>Number (total): 40 Mean age: 76.5 years Male:female proportion: 37% Inclusion criteria: ≥ 65 years of age; medically stable; “potential for making improvement in physical, functional or psychological function”; complicated discharge or awaiting placement. Terminal patients accepted Exclusion criteria: not explicitly stated</p>
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, geriatric nurse specialist, social worker, dietician, pharmacist, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, speech and language therapist Team organisation: admission to a 6-bedded stepdown ward, weekly multi-disciplinary meetings, full comprehensive assessment, therapy and discharge planning, review of medications and appropriate limits on investigations Control: usual care group reviewed by senior nurse and geriatrician, recommendations made to the usual care team</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death Nursing home admission Functional status 30-Day re-admission and costs Trial conclusions: CGA is cost-effective and improves patient outcomes without increasing length of stay</p>
Notes	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random numbers table
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	insufficient details of allocation concealment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding

White 1994 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

Winograd 1993

Methods	<p>Year: 1993 Location: Palo Alto, California, USA (VA Teaching Hospital) Team/ward?: team Timing: stepdown Trial method: randomised trial</p>	
Participants	<p>Number (total): 197 Mean age: 76 years Male:female proportion: 100% male Inclusion criteria: all male patients \geq 65 years of age; expected to stay > 96 hours; within 2-hour drive; not enrolled in geriatric/rehab programme; functionally impaired “frailty”; confusion; dependence in ADLs; polypharmacy; stressed caregiver system Exclusion criteria: independent; permanent nursing home resident; life expectancy < 6 months</p>	
Interventions	<p>Team members: senior geriatrician, trainee geriatrician, specialist nurse, social work, dietician Team organisation: comprehensive assessment, standardised assessment tools Control: usual care, not evaluated by the consultation team</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Death Institutionalisation Cognition Dependence Trial conclusions: no evidence of benefit from geriatric consultation team</p>	
Notes		
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors’ judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Random number table with variable block permutation

Winograd 1993 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sequentially numbered opaque sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding of participants and personnel not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for objective outcome measures	Low risk	Outcome measures (e.g. living at home) unlikely to be influenced by lack of blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) for subjective outcome measures	Unclear risk	Few details of outcome assessors given
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Insufficient reporting of attritions/exclusions
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No a priori documentation found to judge this item
Other bias	Low risk	Little evidence of contamination of control group

ACE: acute care for elders
 ADLs: activities of daily living
 CCU: coronary care unit
 CGA: comprehensive geriatric assessment
 ED: emergency department
 ESD: early supported discharge
 GEM: geriatric evaluation and management
 HIT: home intervention team
 HMO: health maintenance organisation
 ICU: intensive care unit
 ITU: intensive treatment unit
 LOS: length of stay
 MDT: multi-disciplinary team

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Abizanda 2011	Occupational therapy intervention rather than comprehensive geriatric assessment intervention
Borok 1994	Clinical trial of an inpatient geriatric consultation service

(Continued)

Boult 1994	Trial of outpatient geriatric evaluation and management
Campion 1983	Clinical trial of an interdisciplinary consultation service
Cole 1991	Evaluation of inpatient geriatric psychiatry
Cunliffe 2004	Randomised trial of early supported discharge
Epstein 1990	Trial of outpatient geriatric assessment and management
Fleming 2004	Randomised trial of geriatric rehabilitation in a care home setting for postacute care
Garåsen 2007	Randomised study comparing postacute (intermediate) care in a community hospital as opposed to an acute hospital. Whilst the description of intermediate care is similar to CGA, this appears to be a trial of timing and setting, rather than a care approach (e.g. CGA vs general medical care)
Gayton 1987	Clinical trial
Germain 1995	Randomised trial of a geriatric consultation team before transfer to a geriatric ward
Gharacholou 2012	Secondary analysis from earlier trial
Gill 2003	Randomised trial of outpatient rehabilitation
Harari 2007	Before-after study of a geriatric screening and liaison before potential transfer to a geriatric ward
Hogan 1990	Clinical trial of an interdisciplinary consultation service
Karppi 1995	Randomised trial comparing admission to a geriatric unit vs usual care at home (control group not admitted)
Kehusmaa 2010	Participants admitted electively to inpatient care
Landi 1997	Clinical trial of multi-disciplinary care in a geriatric unit
Ledesert 1994	Case-controlled study
Liem 1986	Uncontrolled study
Meissner 1989	Non-randomised clinical trial with case and control cohorts
Miller 1996	Clinical trial of a consultation service in the emergency department
Mudge 2006	Clinical trial of a multi-disciplinary team
Mudge 2012	Not a randomised trial
Nipp 2012	Secondary analysis from earlier trial

(Continued)

Retornaz 2007	Retrospective comparison of patients with cancer only
Reuben 1992	Prospective cohort study evaluating targeting of criteria to identify older at-risk adults
Rubin 1992	Randomised trial of outpatient geriatric care management and treatment programme
Trentini 2001	Randomised trial of outpatient geriatric assessment
Volicer 1994	Case-controlled study of a specialist dementia care unit
Yoo 2013a	Not a randomised trial
Yoo 2013b	Not a randomised trial
Yoo 2014	Not a randomised trial
Young 2005	Randomised study of comparison between Community Hospital care (CGA) and District General Hospital care (CGA)

CGA: comprehensive geriatric assessment

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. CGA versus usual care

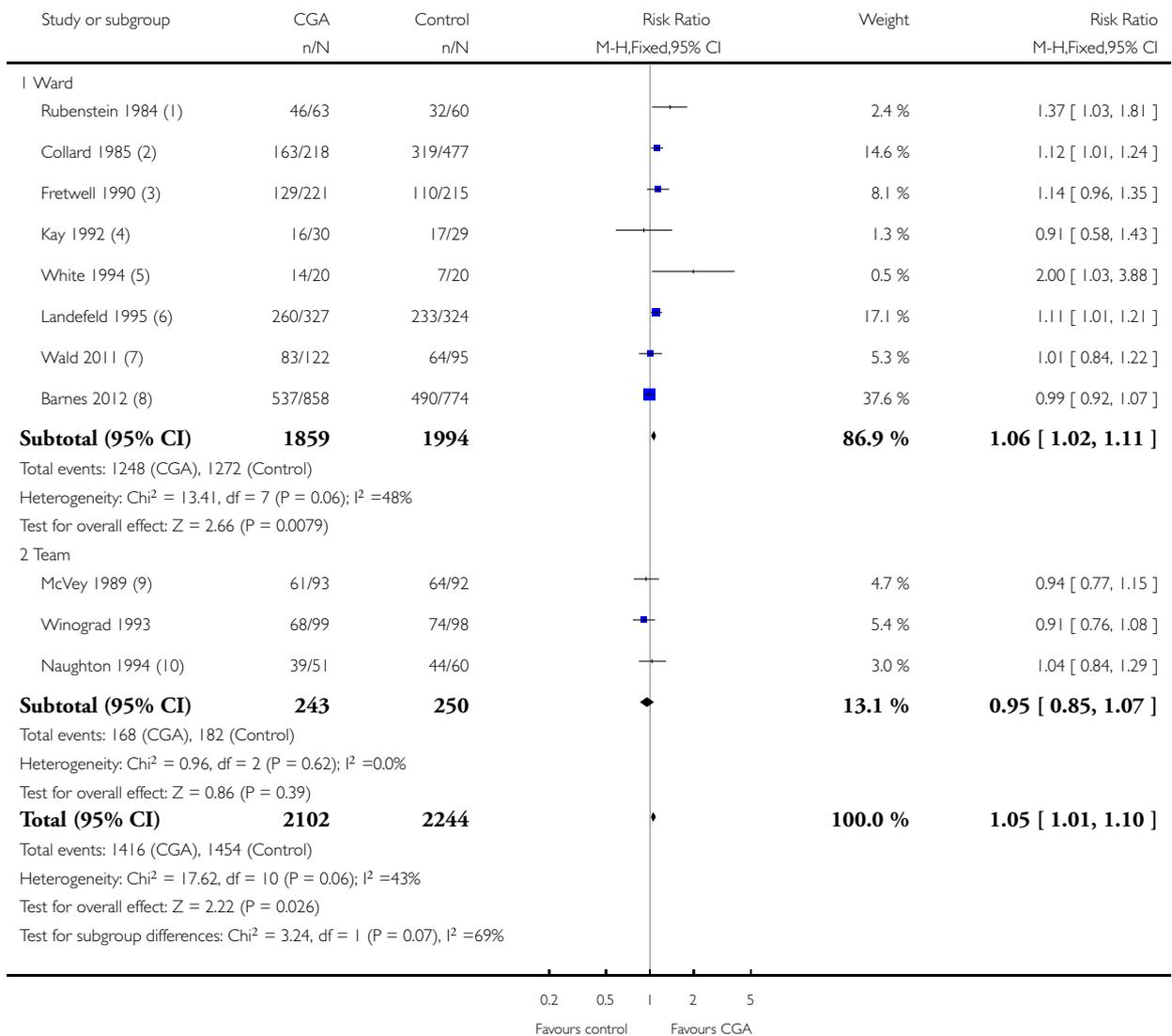
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Living at home (discharge)	11	4346	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.05 [1.01, 1.10]
1.1 Ward	8	3853	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [1.02, 1.11]
1.2 Team	3	493	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.85, 1.07]
2 Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)	16	6799	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [1.01, 1.10]
2.1 Ward	12	5705	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [1.03, 1.12]
2.2 Team	4	1094	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.97 [0.88, 1.07]
3 Mortality (discharge)	11	4346	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.04 [0.82, 1.32]
3.1 Ward	8	3853	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.77, 1.29]
3.2 Team	3	493	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.29 [0.72, 2.31]
4 Mortality (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)	21	10023	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.93, 1.07]
4.1 Ward	15	6444	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.99 [0.91, 1.09]
4.2 Team	6	3579	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.90, 1.14]
5 Admission to a nursing home (discharge)	12	4459	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.81, 0.98]
5.1 Ward	8	3853	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.87 [0.79, 0.96]
5.2 Team	4	606	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.80, 1.39]
6 Admission to a nursing home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)	14	6285	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.80 [0.72, 0.89]
6.1 Ward	11	5512	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.77 [0.69, 0.86]
6.2 Team	3	773	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.44 [0.91, 2.30]
7 Dependence	14	6551	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.97 [0.89, 1.04]
7.1 ADL	9	2420	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.94, 1.19]
7.2 Decline in ADL	5	4131	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.83, 1.01]
8 Activities of daily living	7	1445	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.04 [-0.06, 0.15]
8.1 Ward	5	1116	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.08 [-0.04, 0.20]
8.2 Team	2	329	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.08 [-0.30, 0.14]
9 Cognitive function	5		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
9.1 Ward	2		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
9.2 Team	3		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
10 Length of stay	17		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
10.1 Ward	11		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
10.2 Team	6		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
11 Re-admissions	13	6698	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.94, 1.11]
11.1 Ward	11	5992	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.92, 1.11]
11.2 Team	2	706	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.90, 1.28]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 1 Living at home (discharge).

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 1 Living at home (discharge)



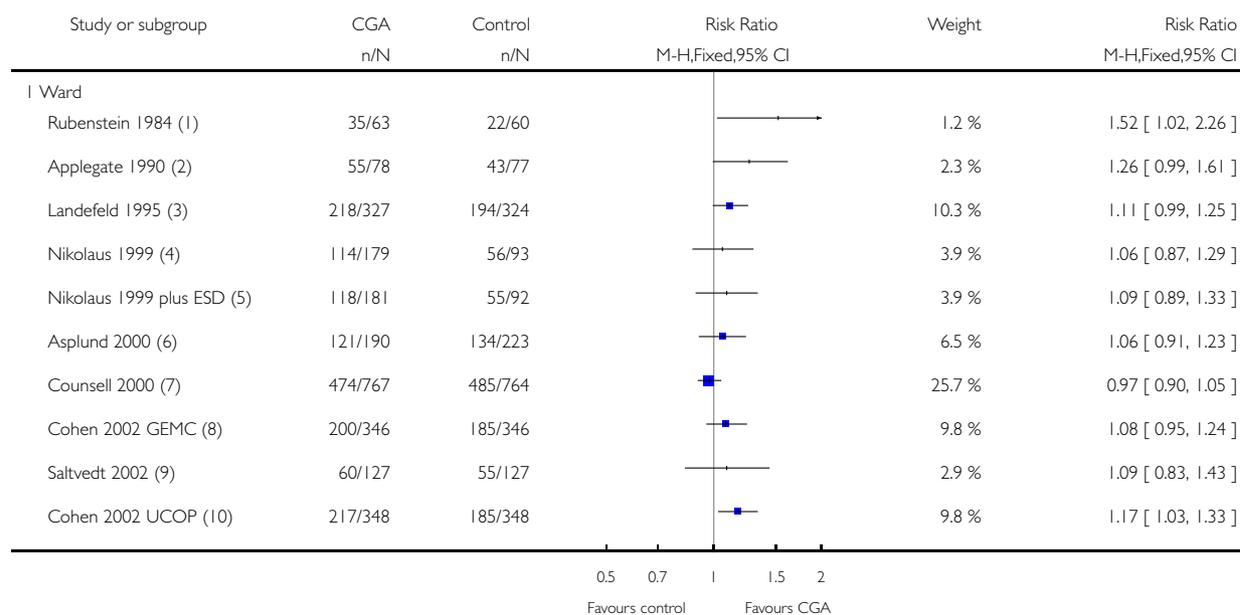
- (1) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (2) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (3) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (4) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (5) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (6) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (7) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (8) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (9) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (10) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home

Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 2 Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

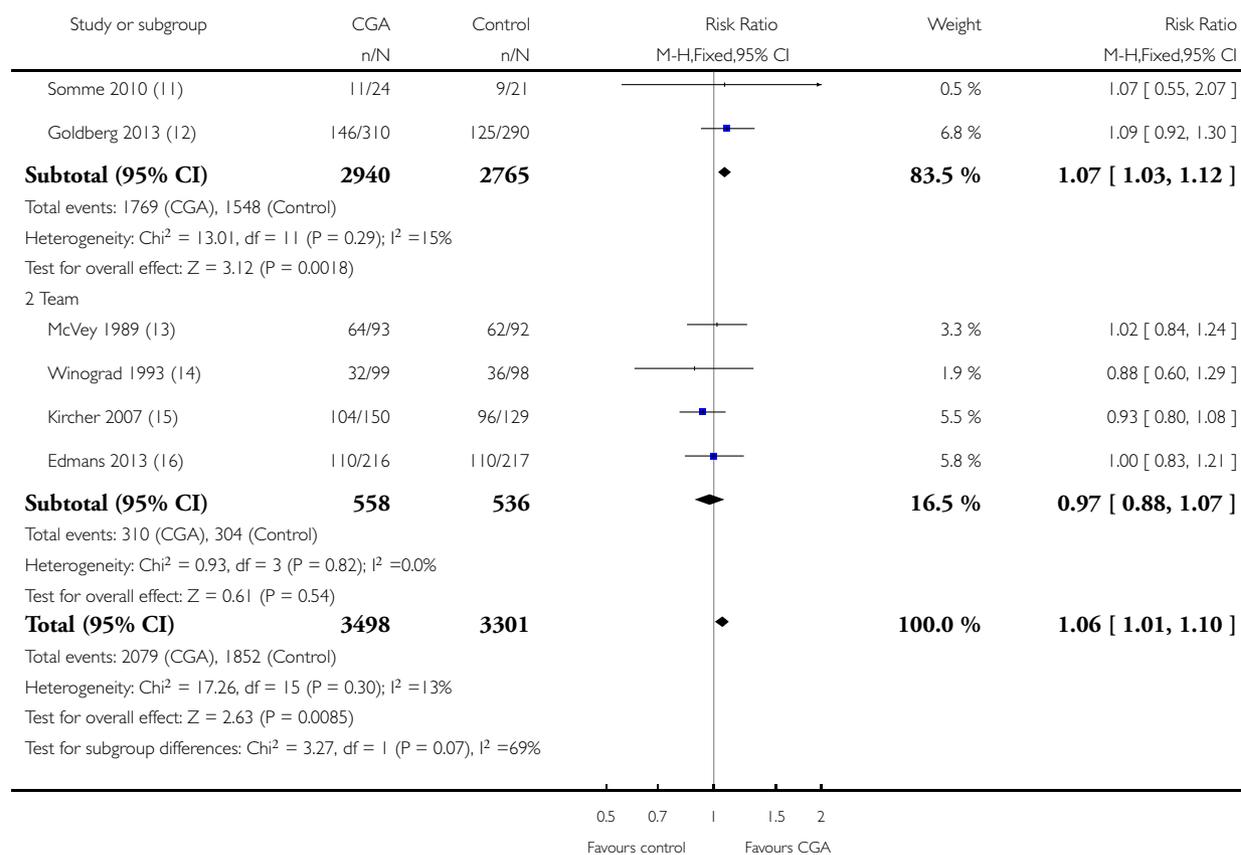
Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 2 Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)



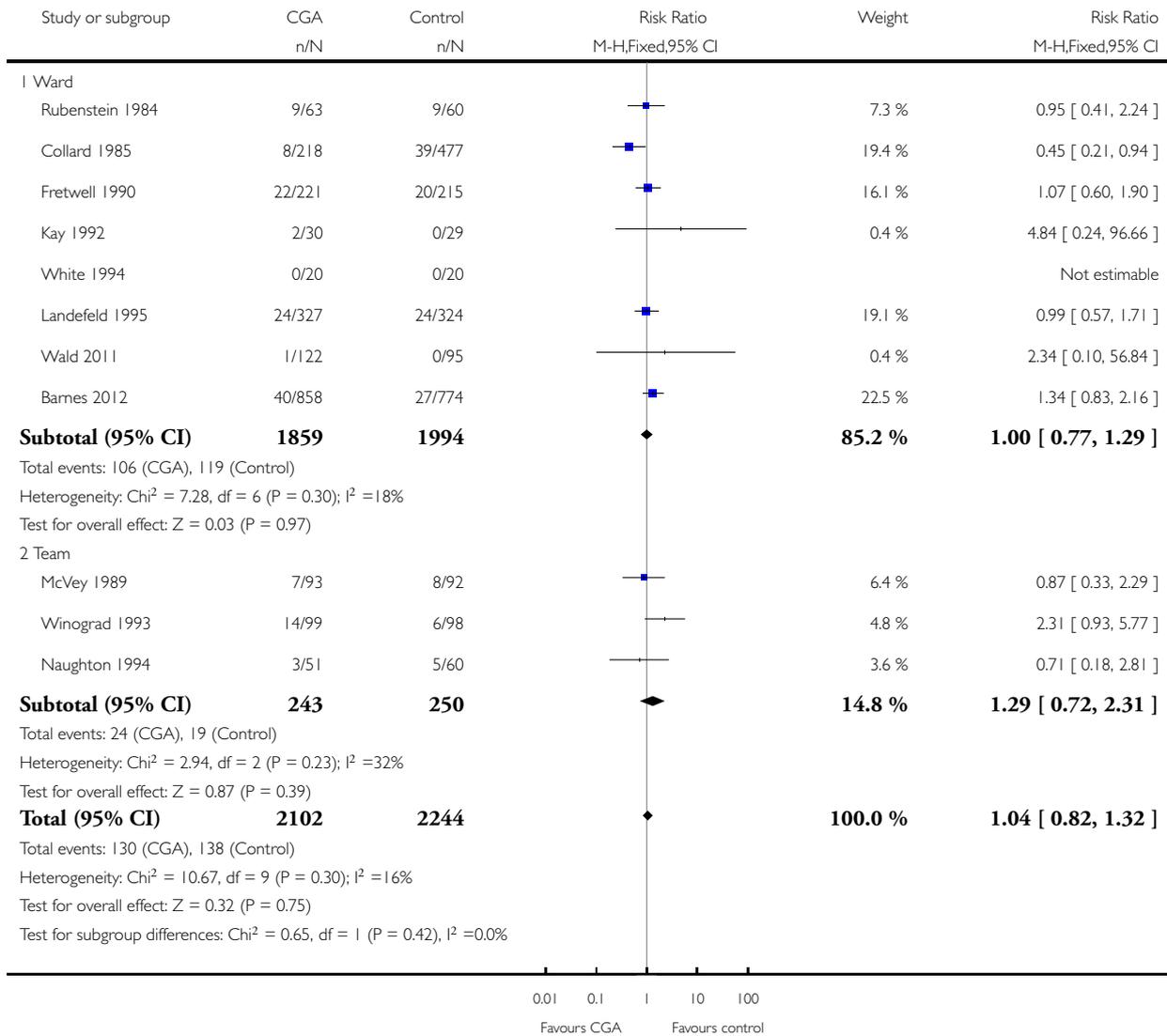
- (1) 12 months follow-up
- (2) 12 months follow-up
- (3) 3 months follow-up
- (4) CGA ward only intervention; 12 months follow-up
- (5) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention; 12 months follow-up
- (6) 3 months follow-up
- (7) 12 months follow-up
- (8) CGA inpatient unit+GEMC clinic follow-up; 12 months follow-up
- (9) Individual participant data at 12 months follow-up
- (10) CGA inpatient unit+usual care outpatient; 12 months follow-up
- (11) Individual participant data at 3 months follow-up
- (12) Individual participant data at 90 days follow-up
- (13) 6 months follow-up
- (14) 12 months follow-up
- (15) Individual participant data at 12 months follow-up
- (16) Individual participant data at 90 days follow-up

Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 3 Mortality (discharge).

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 3 Mortality (discharge)

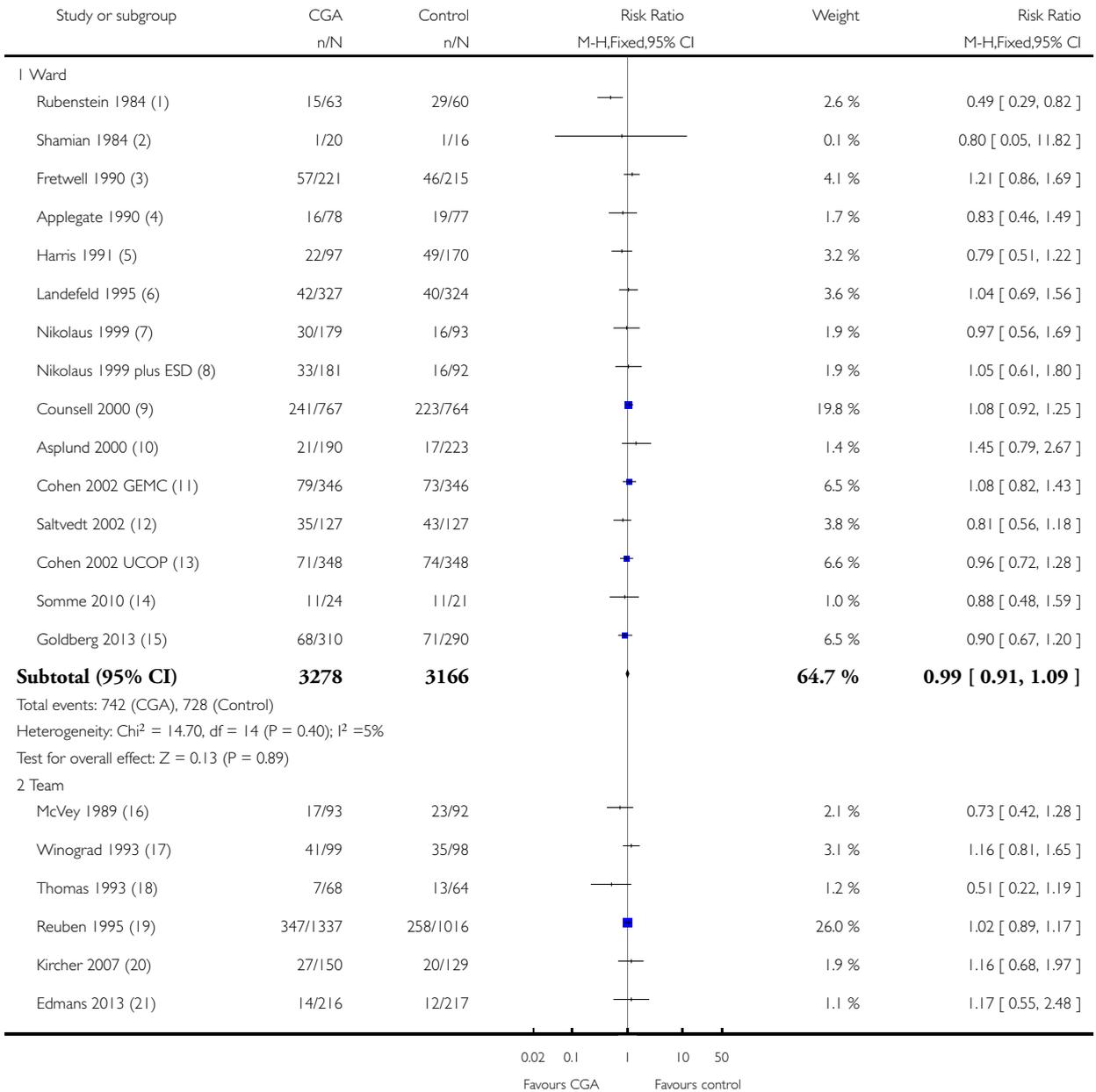


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 4 Mortality (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

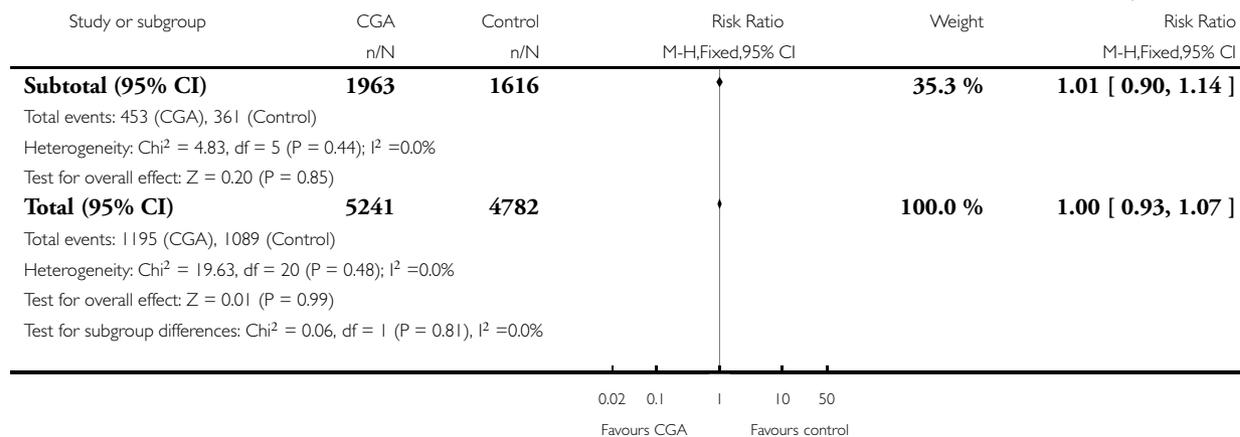
Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 4 Mortality (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)



(Continued . . .)

(... Continued)



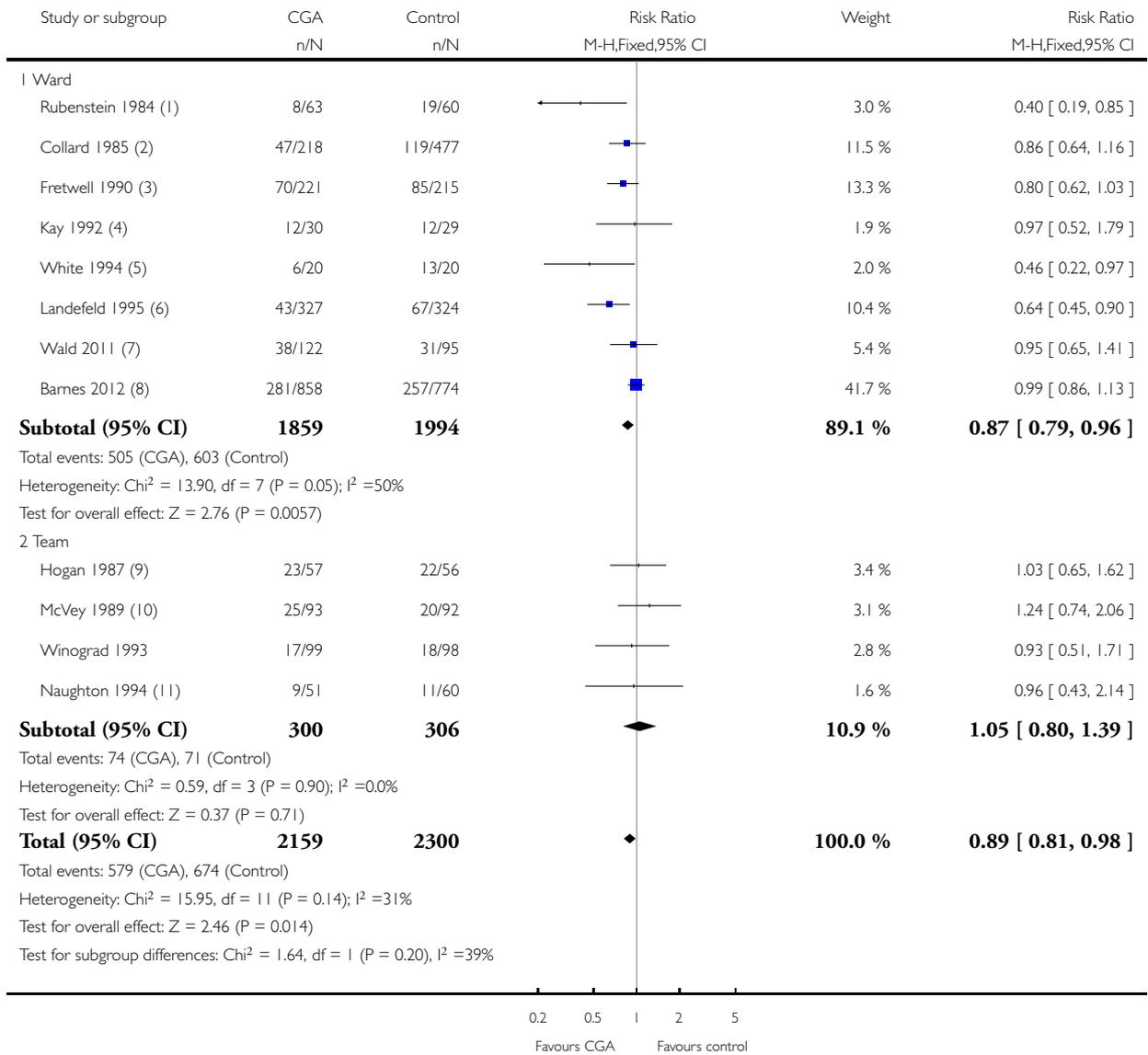
- (1) 12 months follow-up
- (2) 6 months follow-up
- (3) 6 months follow-up
- (4) 12 months follow-up
- (5) 12 months follow-up
- (6) 3 months follow-up
- (7) CGA ward only intervention; 12 months follow-up
- (8) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention; 12 months follow-up
- (9) 12 months follow-up
- (10) 3 months follow-up
- (11) CGA inpatient unit+GEMC clinic follow-up; 12 months follow-up
- (12) Individual participant data at 12 months follow-up
- (13) CGA inpatient unit+usual care outpatient; 12 months follow-up
- (14) Individual participant data at 3 months follow-up
- (15) Individual participant data at 90 days follow-up
- (16) 6 months follow-up
- (17) 12 months follow-up
- (18) 12 months follow-up
- (19) 12 months follow-up
- (20) Individual participant data at 12 months follow-up
- (21) Individual participant data at 90 days follow-up

Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 5 Admission to a nursing home (discharge).

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 5 Admission to a nursing home (discharge)



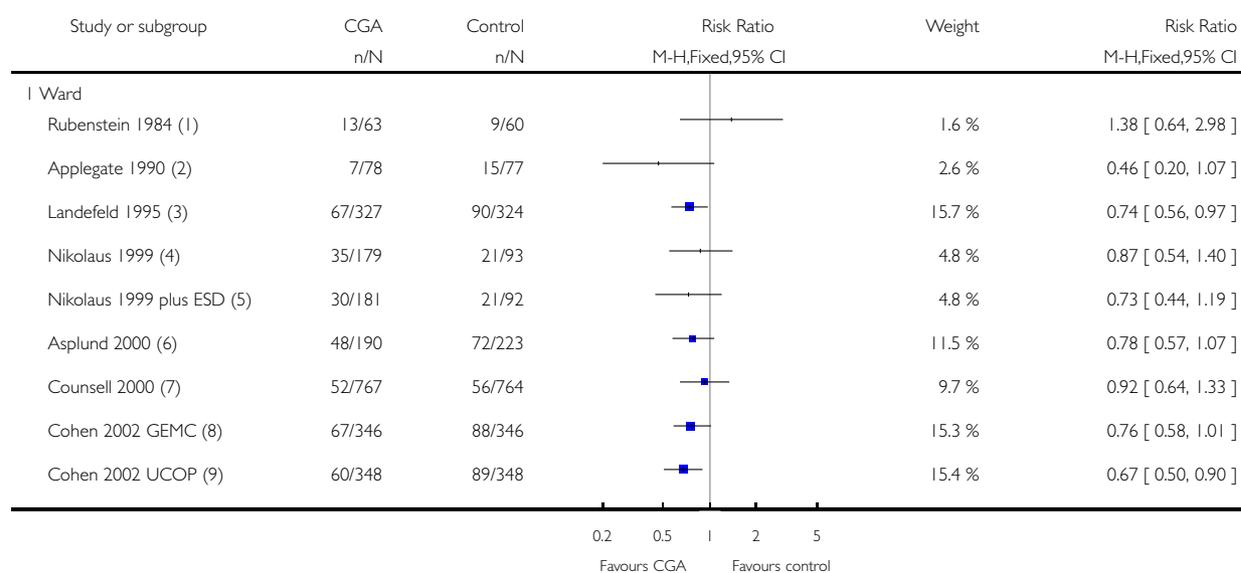
- (1) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (2) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (3) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (4) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (5) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (6) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (7) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (8) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (9) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (10) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home
- (11) Trials recruited participants living in a nursing home at admission and living at home

Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 6 Admission to a nursing home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months).

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

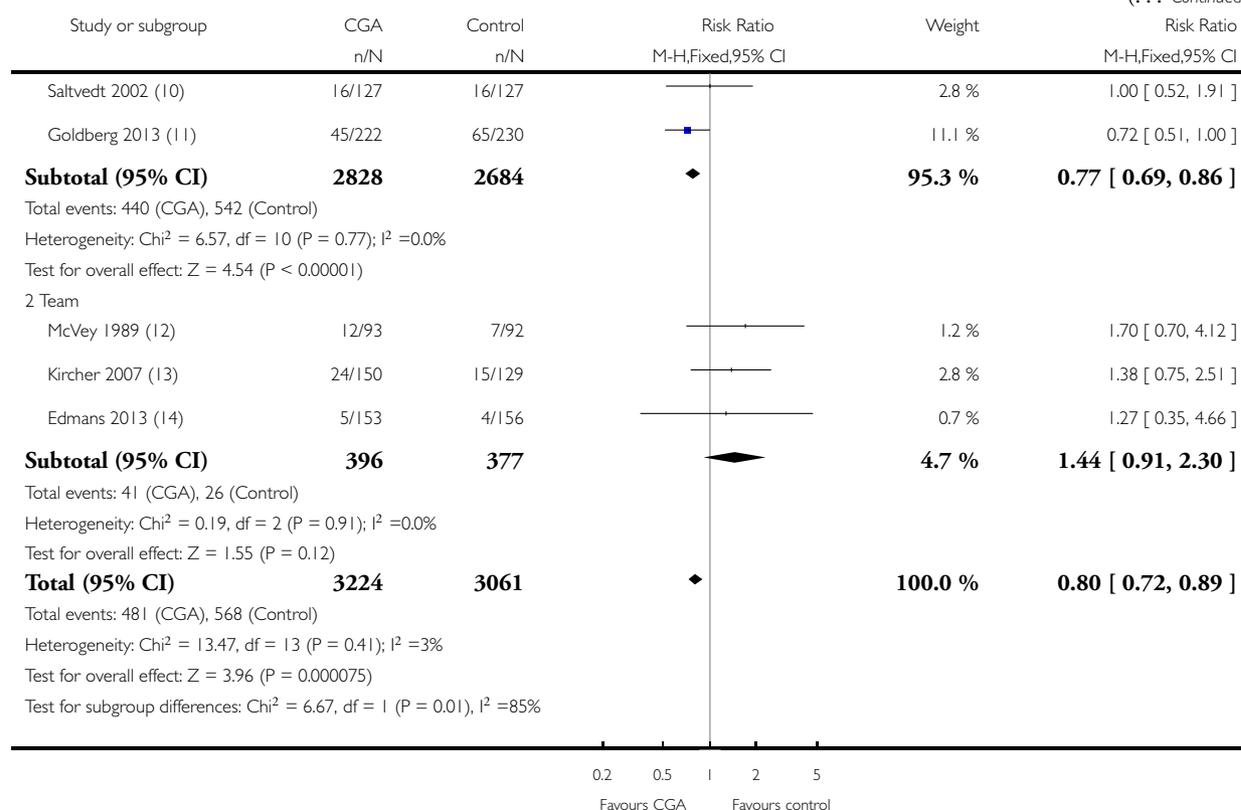
Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 6 Admission to a nursing home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)



(Continued . . .)

(... Continued)



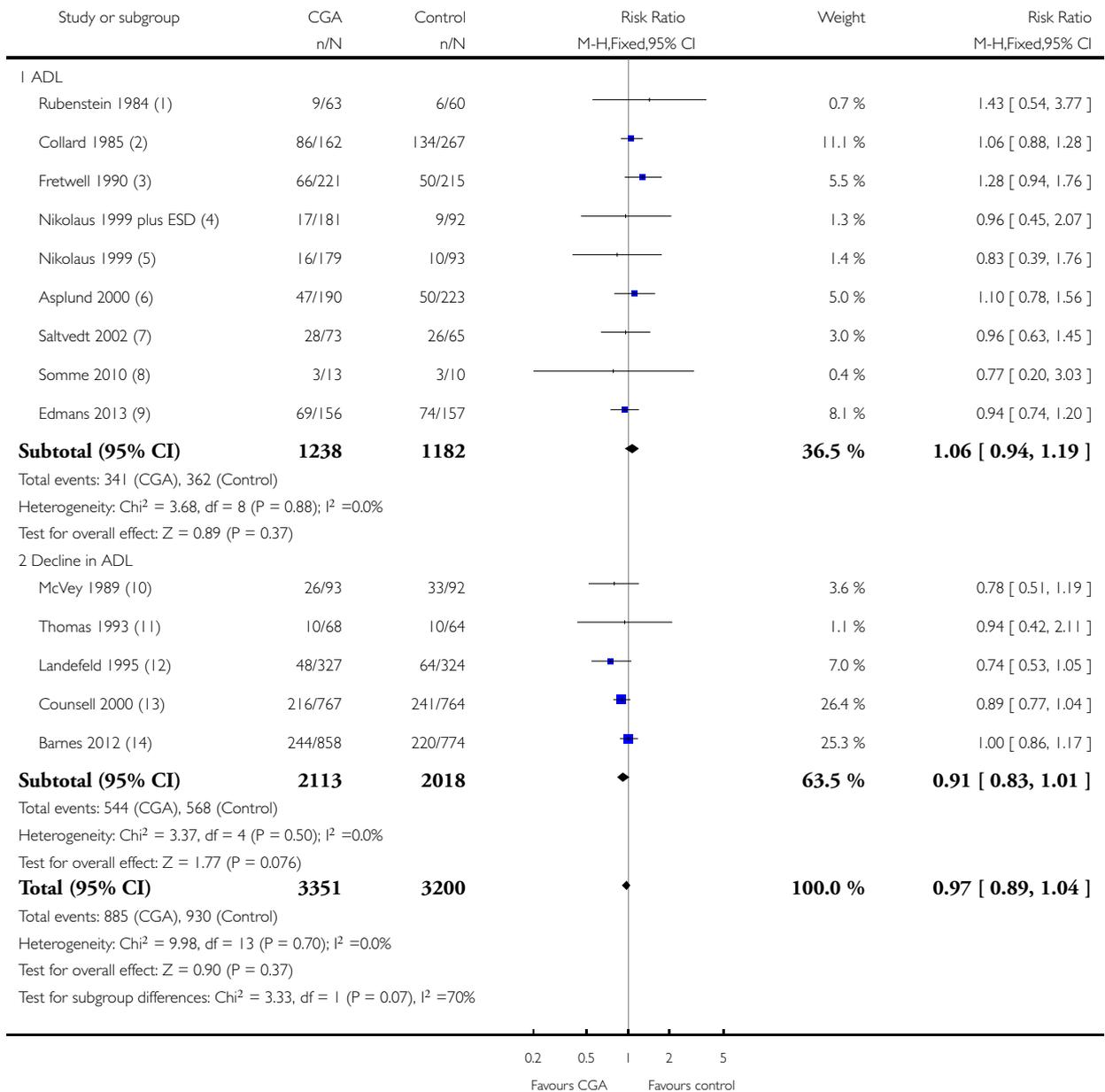
- (1) 12 months follow-up
- (2) 12 months follow-up
- (3) 3 months follow-up
- (4) CGA ward only intervention; 12 months follow-up
- (5) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention; 12 months follow-up
- (6) 3 months follow-up. In some trials admission to a nursing home included other hospital or sheltered living
- (7) 12 months follow-up
- (8) CGA inpatient unit+GEMC clinic follow-up; 12 months follow-up
- (9) CGA inpatient unit+usual care outpatient; 12 months follow-up
- (10) 6 months follow-up
- (11) 90 days follow-up
- (12) 6 months follow-up
- (13) 12 months follow-up
- (14) 90 days follow-up

Analysis I.7. Comparison I CGA versus usual care, Outcome 7 Dependence.

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: I CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 7 Dependence



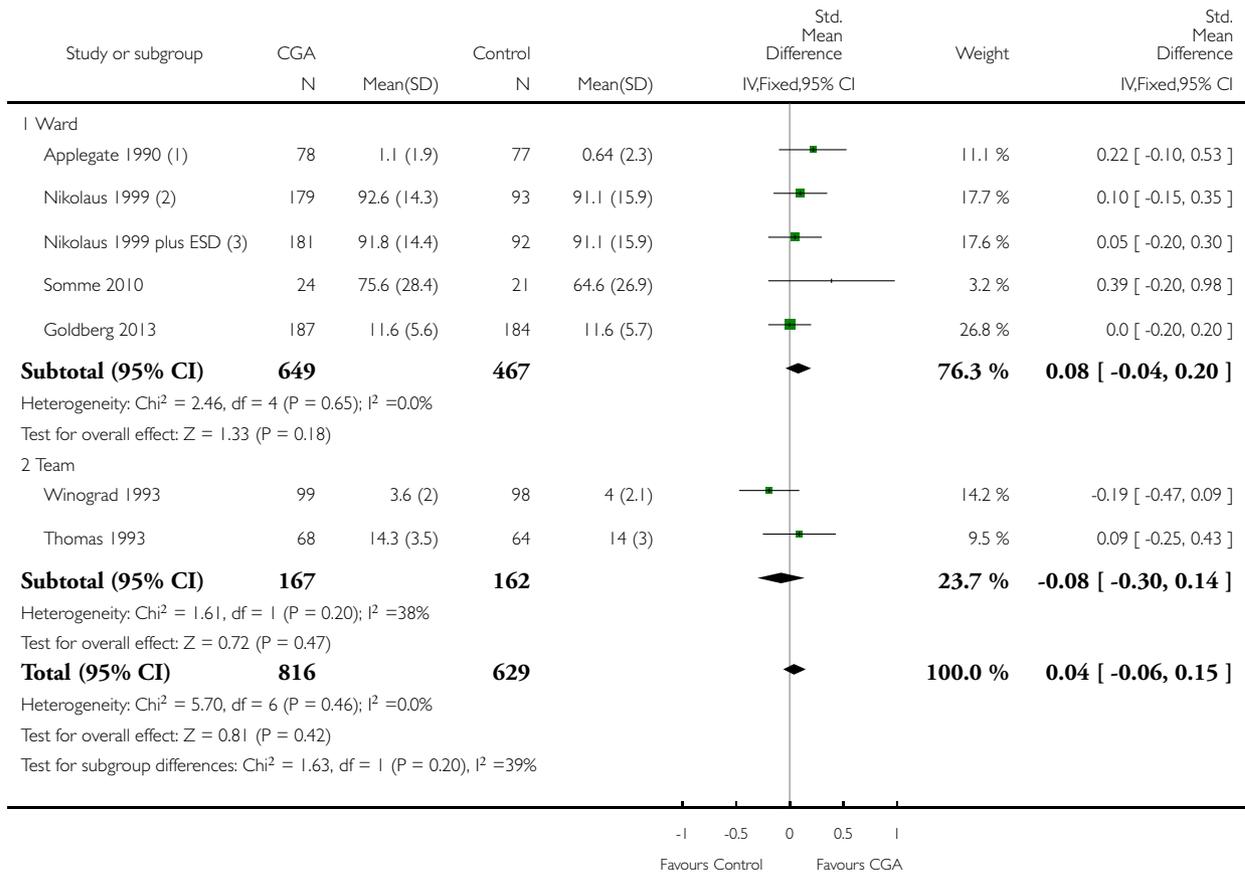
- (1) Personal Self-Maintenance Scale (PSMS) at 12 months, dependency 0-2
- (2) Self-rated mobility at discharge, dependency cut-off not specified
- (3) Katz at 6 months, dependency cut-off ≥ 4 dependencies
- (4) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention; Barthel at 12 months, dependency cut-off not specified
- (5) CGA ward only intervention; Barthel at 12 months, dependency cut-off not specified
- (6) Barthel at 3 months, dependency cut-off < 15
- (7) Barthel at 12 months, dependency ≤ 15 using individual participant data
- (8) Barthel at 3 months, dependency ≤ 15 using individual participant data
- (9) Barthel at 90 days, dependency ≤ 15 using individual participant data
- (10) Decline in ADL from baseline to discharge
- (11) Decline in ADL from baseline to 6 months
- (12) Decline in ADL from admission to discharge
- (13) Decline in ADL from baseline to discharge
- (14) Decline in ADL from baseline to discharge

Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 8 Activities of daily living.

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 8 Activities of daily living



(1) Walking was used as a proxy for ADL

(2) CGA ward only intervention

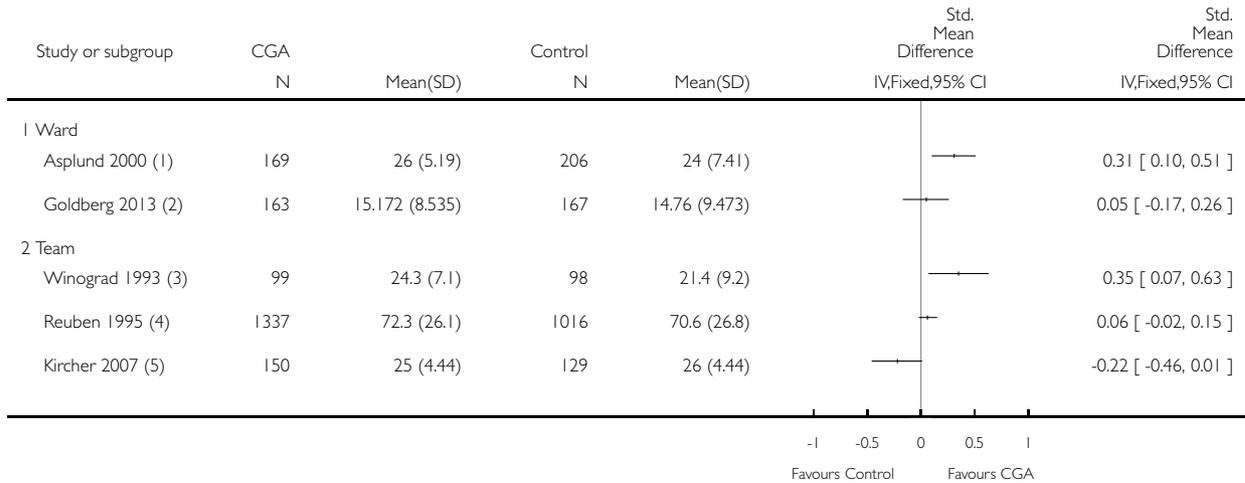
(3) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention

Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 9 Cognitive function.

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 9 Cognitive function



(1) Cognitive function was measured by MMSE. We calculated the SD in Asplund and Kircher using the estimate IQR=1.35 SDs.

(2) Cognitive function was measured by MMSE. Individual participant data

(3) Cognitive function was measured by MMSE.

(4) Cognitive function was measured by mental health index. For Reuben we used the formula $SD = \sqrt{N} \times (\text{Upper limit} - \text{Lower limit}) / 3.92$.

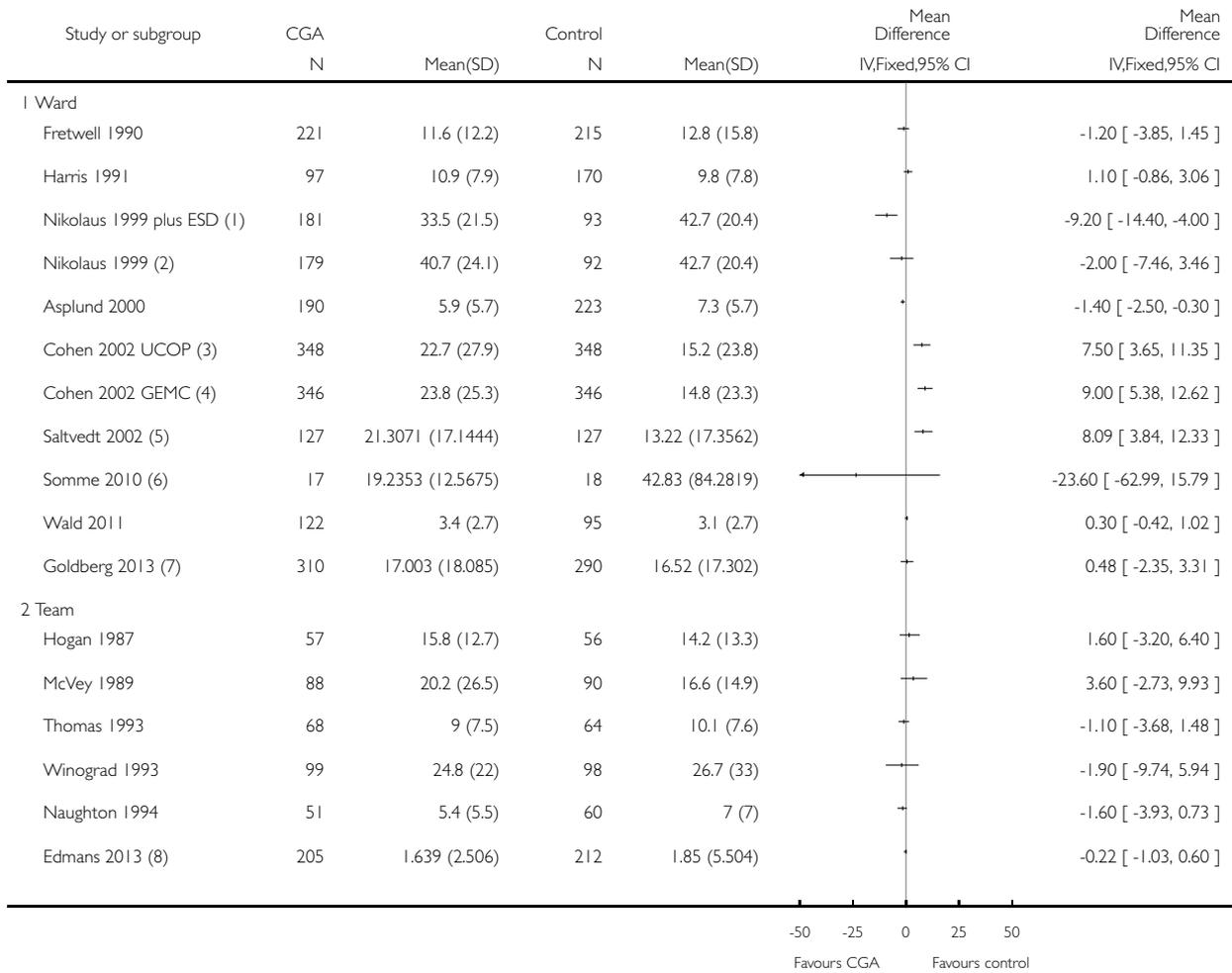
(5) Cognitive function was measured by MMSE.

Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 10 Length of stay.

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 10 Length of stay



(1) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention

(2) CGA ward only intervention

(3) CGA inpatient unit+usual care outpatient

(4) CGA inpatient unit+GEMC clinic follow-up

(5) Individual Participant Data

(6) Individual participant data

(7) Individual participant data

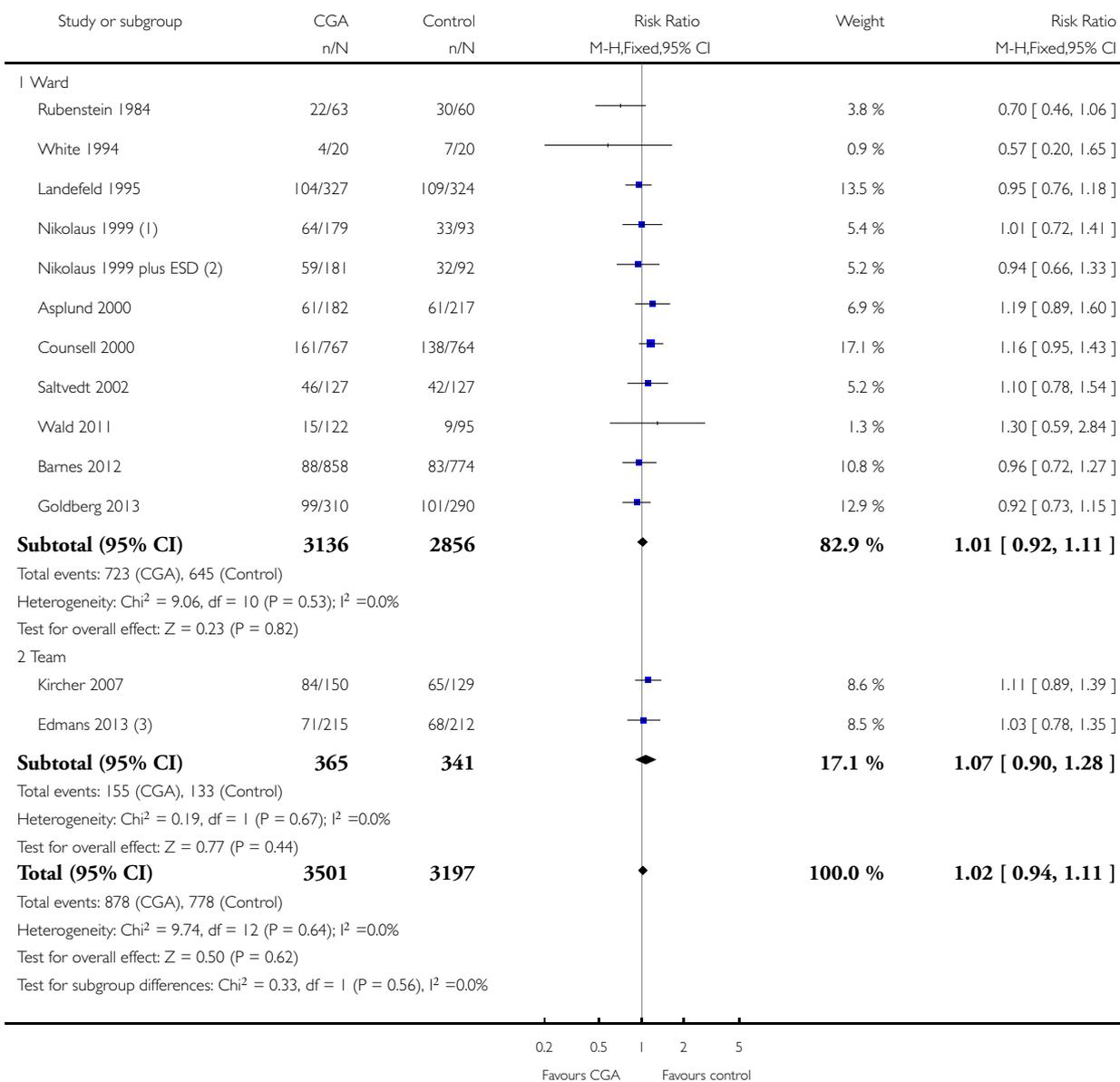
(8) Individual participant data

Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 CGA versus usual care, Outcome 11 Re-admissions.

Review: Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital

Comparison: 1 CGA versus usual care

Outcome: 11 Re-admissions



(1) CGA ward only intervention

(2) CGA ward plus early supported discharge intervention

(3) Individual participant data

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Parameters used in the decision model for the economic evaluation

	Value	Standard error	Distribution	Alpha	Beta	Source
Probabilities						
Risk ratio: living at home (end of follow-up on ward)	1.070	0.92	Gamma	1.34	0.80	Main meta-analysis
Risk ratio: living at home (end of follow-up on ward and by team)	1.060	1.20	Gamma	0.78	1.36	Main meta-analysis
Risk ratio: admitted to a nursing home (end of follow-up on ward)	0.780	0.06	Gamma	173.99	0.00	Main meta-analysis
Risk ratio: admitted to a nursing home (end of follow-up on ward and by team)	0.810	0.06	Gamma	207.55	0.00	Main meta-analysis
Resource utilization						
Mean difference in length of stay in hospital	0.029	0.22	Normal			Main meta-analysis
Mean length of stay in a nursing home after dis-	49.91	8.12	Gamma	38	1	Saltvedt

Table 1. Parameters used in the decision model for the economic evaluation (Continued)

charge - CGA						
Mean length of stay in a nursing home after discharge - UC	40.87	8.44	Gamma	23	2	Saltvedt
Health outcomes						
Mean difference in LYLAH	0.009	0.022	Normal			Meta-analysis based on IPD (Edmans, Saltvedt)
Mean difference in QALY	0.012	0.019	Normal			Meta-analysis based on IPD (Edmans, Kircher, Saltvedt)
Mean difference in QALY (severe patients)	0.018	0.024	Normal			Meta-analysis based on IPD (Goldberg, Somme)
Mean difference in time to death	13.061	6.664	Normal			Meta-analysis based on IPD (Edmans, Goldberg, Kircher, Saltvedt)
Unit costs						
Cost of bed day in hospital	874					Weighted average of elective and non-elective hospitalisation based on national reference costs 2013/2014
Cost of nursing home day	77					Personal social services: Expenditure and unit costs, England - 2013-14, final release: Unit costs by CASSR
Cost of CGA per patient	208	8.929	Gamma	543	0	Tanajewski et al. 2015, AMIGOS trial

Mean difference in QALY was based on mapping the IPD for the Barthel from three trials (Edmans 2013; Kircher 2007; Saltvedt 2002).

In Saltvedt 2002, baseline Barthel Index was assessed 1.7 days after inclusion in the control group and at 3.5 days in the intervention group.

In Saltvedt 2002, baseline Barthel Index was self-reported in the control group and was performance-based in the intervention group.

Table 2. Cost data reported by trials

Cost analysis					
Trial	Year	Country	Treatment arm	Costs	Comments
Cohen	2002	USA (US Dollars)	Geriatric Unit + Usual Care Outpatient	36,592 (1844 SD)	Direct cost comparison separated into institutional costs and costs estimated for nursing home admissions based on standardised HMO rates
			Usual Care Inpatient + Usual Care Outpatient (Control)	38,624 (2037)	
			Geriatric Unit + Geriatric Outpatient	35,935 (1829)	
			Usual Care Inpatient + Geriatric Outpatient (Control)	35,951 (1827)	
Collard	1985	USA (US Dollars)	Choate (Experimental)	4015.17 (SE 0.03)	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Choate (Control)	4545.13 (SE 0.03)	
			Symmec (Experimental)	3591.42 (SE 0.03)	
			Symmec (Control)	4155.54 (SE 0.02)	
Fretwell	1990	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	3148 (7210 SD)	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	4163 (18,406)	
Applegate	1990	USA (US Dollars)	Geriatric Unit (Rehab Diagnosis)	32,978 (35,130 SD)	Health and social care costs up to 1 year after randomisation
			Geriatric Unit (Medical/Surgical Diagnosis)	25,846 (29,628)	
			Usual Care (Rehab/Diagnosis)	18,409 (16,555)	
			Usual Care (Medical/Surgical Diagnosis)	15,248 (13,152)	
Asplund	2000	Sweden (Swedish Kronar)	Experiment	10,800 (9300 - 12,300 IQR)	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	12,800 (11,500 - 14,100)	

Table 2. Cost data reported by trials (Continued)

Counsell	2000	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	5640	Included in experimental group costs are costs of renovation of geriatric unit
			Control	5754	
Hogan	1987	Canada (Canadian Dollars)	Experiment	98.36	Monthly costings for physician services only
			Control	77.68	
Landefeld	1995	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	6608	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	7240	
Nikolaus	1999	Germany (Deutschmark)	Geriatric Unit + ESD	3,365,000 (1,922,400)	Costs for hospital care and nursing homes (estimated as costs per 100 people per year)
			Geriatric Unit only	3,983,000 (2,276,000)	
			Control	4,145,000	
Rubenstein	1984	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	22,597	Costs per year survived including hospital and nursing home costs
			Control	27,826	
Naughton	1994	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	4525 (5087 SD)	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	6474 (7000)	
White	1994	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	23,906	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	45,189	
Barnes	2012	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	9477	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	10,451	
Edmans	2013	UK (UK Pounds)	Experiment	4475 (95% CI 3901 to 5141)	Care cost + intervention cost up to 90 days after hospital discharge
			Control	4,057 (95% CI 3367 to 4882)	
Wald	2011	USA (US Dollars)	Experiment	24,617 (15,828 SD)	Direct cost comparison (hospital costs only)
			Control	21,488 (13,407 SD)	

Owing to variation in time periods (1985 to 2013) and resources costed, these data are not used in the analysis of costs.

Table 3. Results from main cost-effectiveness analysis

Incremental healthcare costs (95% CI)	Incremental outcomes (95% CI)	ICER	Probability of CGA being more costly	Probability of CGA being more costly and more effective	Probability of CGA being cost-effective at GBP 20,000 ceiling ratio
<i>Cost-utility analysis (outcome is QALY)</i>					
GBP 234 (-144 to 605)	0.012 (-0.024 to 0.048)	GBP 19,802	0.89	0.66	0.50
<i>Cost-effectiveness analysis (outcome is LY)</i>					
GBP 234 (-144 to 605)	0.037 (0.001 to 0.073)	GBP 6305	0.89	0.87	0.89
<i>Cost-effectiveness analysis (outcome is LYLAH)</i>					
GBP 234 (-144 to 605)	0.019 (-0.019 to 0.155)	GBP 12,568	0.89	0.74	0.47

Table 4. Outcome living at home: FE meta-analysis (intervention vs control) adjusting for baseline Barthel measures (binary), age, and sex

Study	OR	95% lower	95% upper	% weight
Edmans	0.711	0.376	1.346	16.39
Goldberg	1.147	0.821	1.603	59.66
Kircher	0.733	0.359	1.496	13.11
Somme	0.339	0.018	6.396	0.77
Saltvedt	0.79	0.35	1.783	10.07
Overall effect	0.954	0.737	1.236	100

In Saltvedt 2002, baseline Barthel Index was assessed 1.7 days after inclusion in the control group and at 3.5 days in the intervention group

Also in this trial, baseline Barthel Index was self-reported in the control group and was performance-based in the intervention group. This trial showed an impact on mortality and living at home at 3 to 6 months. For consistency, however, data from 12-month outcomes are provided

Table 5. Outcome death: FE meta-analysis (intervention vs control) adjusting for baseline Barthel measures (binary), age, and sex

Study	OR	95% lower	95% upper	% weight
Edmans	0.965	0.412	2.259	10.49
Goldberg	0.915	0.621	1.349	50.41
Kircher	0.852	0.379	1.916	11.55
Somme	0.784	0.231	2.664	5.08
Saltvedt	0.989	0.553	1.769	22.47
Overall effect	0.922	0.7	1.214	100

In Saltvedt 2002, baseline Barthel Index was assessed 1.7 days after inclusion in the control group and at 3.5 days in the intervention group

Also in this trial, baseline Barthel Index was self-reported in the control group and was performance-based in the intervention group. This trial showed an impact on mortality and living at home at 3 to 6 months. For consistency, however, data from 12-month outcomes are provided

Table 6. Outcome time to event (death): FE meta-analysis (intervention vs control) adjusted for age, sex, and Barthel baseline (binary)

	Hazard ratio	SE	95% CI lower	95% CI upper	P value
Treatment	0.883	0.091	0.723	1.080	0.227
Age	0.996	0.008	0.980	1.012	0.597
Sex	0.955	0.122	0.743	1.227	0.718
Barthel BL	0.648	0.117	0.455	0.922	0.016

In Saltvedt 2002, baseline Barthel Index was assessed 1.7 days after inclusion in the control group and at 3.5 days in the intervention group

Also in this trial, baseline Barthel Index was self-reported in the control group and was performance-based in the intervention group

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Search strategy

MEDLINE (OVID)

Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid MEDLINE(R), 1946 to Present

No.	Search terms	Results
1	Geriatric Assessment/	20041
2	Health Services for the Aged/	15592
3	Needs Assessment/	24005
4	Risk Assessment/	192072
5	exp Diagnostic Services/	128462
6	“Health Services Needs and Demand”/	46254
7	exp Health Services/	1711370
8	exp “Delivery of Health Care”/	857276
9	exp “Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)”/	801899
10	((multidisciplinary or multi-disciplinary) adj5 assess*).tw.	1662
11	3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10	2954861
12	geriatrics/	27726
13	11 and 12	7054
14	1 or 2 or 13	39955
15	((geriatric or elderly or old age) adj5 consultation).tw.	281
16	((geriatric or elderly or old age) adj5 evaluation).tw.	1749
17	((geriatric or elderly or old age) adj5 assess*).tw.	6892
18	(gemu or gemus).tw.	28
19	14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18	45416
20	randomized controlled trial.pt.	403861

(Continued)

21	controlled clinical trial.pt.	89971
22	randomized.ab.	332029
23	placebo.ab.	165079
24	drug therapy.fs.	1808615
25	randomly.ab.	239897
26	trial.ab.	342879
27	groups.ab.	1501977
28	20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27	3628791
29	exp animals/ not humans.sh.	4171020
30	28 not 29	3119676
31	19 and 30	8308

Embase (OVID)

Embase 1974 to 2016 October 04

No.	Search terms	Results
1	Geriatric Assessment/	10710
2	Health Services for the Aged/	31734
3	Needs Assessment/	18142
4	Risk Assessment/	377468
5	exp Diagnostic Services/	23147
6	“Health Services Needs and Demand”/	114362
7	exp Health Services/	3999339
8	exp “Delivery of Health Care”/	2248768
9	exp “Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)”/	1119631
10	((multidisciplinary or multi-disciplinary) adj5 assess*).tw.	2728

(Continued)

11	3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10	4875561
12	geriatrics/	39394
13	11 and 12	12908
14	1 or 2 or 13	53049
15	((geriatric or elderly or old age) adj5 consultation).tw.	457
16	((geriatric or elderly or old age) adj5 evaluation).tw.	2560
17	((geriatric or elderly or old age) adj5 assess*).tw.	10413
18	(gemu or gemus).tw.	30
19	14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18	61413
20	crossover procedure/	45508
21	double blind procedure/	127571
22	single blind procedure/	21272
23	randomized controlled trial/	391709
24	(random* or trial or placebo* or crossover or "cross over" or (singl* or doubl*) adj1 (blind* or mask*)) or assign* or allocat* or volunteer*).tw	1790347
25	20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24	1865543
26	(exp animals/ or nonhuman/) not human/	5853159
27	25 not 26	1630698
28	19 and 27	6789

The Cochrane Library (Wiley)

No.	Search terms	Results
#1	[mh "geriatric assessment"]	1144
#2	[mh "health services for the aged"]	494

(Continued)

#3	[mh “needs assessment”]	323
#4	[mh “risk assessment”]	7949
#5	[mh “diagnostic services”]	5345
#6	[mh “health services needs and demand”]	444
#7	[mh “health services”]	74700
#8	[mh “delivery of health care”]	37934
#9	[mh “outcome and process assessment (health care)”]	104909
#10	((multidisciplinary or multi-disciplinary) near assess*):ti,ab, kw	132
#11	{or #3-#10}	176514
#12	[mh geriatrics]	203
#13	[mh aged]	1124
#14	#12 or #13	1315
#15	#11 and #14	821
#16	((geriatric or elderly or old age) near consultation):ti,ab,kw	57
#17	((geriatric or elderly or old age) near evaluation):ti,ab,kw	336
#18	((geriatric or elderly or old age) near assess*):ti,ab,kw	2005
#19	{or #1-#2, #15-#18}	3214

CINAHL (EBSCO)

No.	Search terms	Results
S1	(MH “geriatric assessment+”)	10,474
S2	(MH “health services for the aged”)	4,545
S3	(MH “needs assessment”)	9,411
S4	(MH “patient assessment”)	10,286

(Continued)

S5	(MH “nursing assessment”)	15,059
S6	(MH “diagnostic services+”)	45,759
S7	(MH “risk assessment”)	38,708
S8	(MH “diagnostic services+”)	45,759
S9	(MH “health services needs and demand”)	12,786
S10	(MH “health services+”)	591,682
S11	(MH “health care delivery, integrated”)	5,210
S12	(MH “health care delivery”)	25,064
S13	(MH “outcome assessment”)	18,800
S14	(MH “process assessment (health care)”)	3,240
S15	TI (((multidisciplinary or multi-disciplinary) n5 assess)) or AB (((multidisciplinary or multi-disciplinary) n5 assess))	77
S16	S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15	673,380
S17	(MH “geriatrics”)	2,752
S18	S16 AND S17	703
S19	TI (((geriatric or elderly or old age) n5 consultation)) or AB ((geriatric or elderly or old age) n5 consultation)	113
S20	TI (((geriatric or elderly or old age) n5 evaluation)) or AB ((geriatric or elderly or old age) n5 evaluation)	574
S21	TI (((geriatric or elderly or old age) n5 assess*)) or AB (((geriatric or elderly or old age) n5 assess*))	2,696
S22	TI (gemu or gemus) or AB (gemu or gemus)	7
S23	S1 OR S2 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22	17,417
S24	PT randomized controlled trial	30,144
S25	PT clinical trial	52,635

(Continued)

S26	TI (randomis* or randomiz* or randomly) OR AB (randomis* or randomiz* or randomly)	108,883
S27	(MH “Clinical Trials+”)	132,848
S28	(MH “Random Assignment”)	32,911
S29	S24 OR S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28	190,857
S30	S23 AND S29	1,321

ClinicalTrials.gov

“comprehensive geriatric assessment”

WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP)

comprehensive geriatric assessment

Appendix 2. Methods used in the cost-effectiveness analysis

The aim of the cost-effectiveness analysis was to examine whether health outcomes and costs differ between those who received inpatient CGA and those admitted to hospital but did not receive CGA.

Costs

An NHS perspective was taken, as suggested in the NICE guidance for health economic evaluations (NICE 2013). We included hospitalisation costs and the costs of delivering CGA. Hospitalisation costs were based on the meta-analysis of mean length of stay in hospital (N = 17 studies) (Analysis 1.10) and were valued using English unit cost prices 2013/2014. The unit cost of a hospital bed day was calculated as the weighted average cost of elective and non-elective hospital admissions reported in the National Reference Costs 2013/14. Costs of delivering CGA per patient were based on data reported in one trial (Primary AMIGOS Trial, Edmans 2013; cost-effectiveness study, Tanajewski 2015), which evaluated a version of CGA that included an attending geriatrician and outpatient follow-up.

Outcomes

The effectiveness of delivering inpatient CGA was measured by three health outcomes:

- Quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) were calculated using individual patient data (IPD) from three trials that assessed patient functioning/dependency with the the Barthel Index (Edmans 2013; Kircher 2007; Saltvedt 2002). We converted the Barthel Index to EQ-5D-3L UK utilities, based on methods described by Kaambwa 2013, to calculate QALYs. We selected studies with mean Barthel scores at baseline that were similar to the population in the Kaambwa 2013 study (Barthel score range from 14.8 to 16.5, on a scale of 0 to 20). We used the IPD provided by Edmans 2013 to validate the mapping exercise, by comparing the QALYs calculated using the Bartel Index to QALYs based on EQ-5D -3L using IPD from Edmans 2013, as this study provided data for the EQ-5D and the Barthel Index. A meta-analysis using a fixed-effect model was performed to estimate incremental QALYs (results are presented in Supplementary Table 4.1 (see below).

Supplementary Table 4.1: Pooled estimate of incremental QALYs (non-severe patients with a mean Barthel Index score from 14.8 to 16.5)

Study	Weighted mean difference	95% confidence interval	% weight
Edmans 2013	0.014	-0.041 to 0.070	44.13
Kircher 2007	-0.024	-0.096 to 0.048	26.09
Saltvedt 2002	0.038	-0.029 to 0.106	29.78
I-V pooled WMD	0.012	-0.025 to 0.048	100.00
Heterogeneity $\text{Chi}^2 = 1.55$ (df = 2) P = 0.461			
I^2 (variation in WMD attributable to heterogeneity) = 0.0%			
Test of WMD = 0: z = 0.62, P = 0.537			

• Life years (LYs) were estimated using the IPD from four trials to calculate time to death (TTD) from randomisation in each trial arm ([Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#); [Kircher 2007](#); [Saltvedt 2002](#)). A meta-analysis using a fixed-effect model was performed to estimate the pooled mean difference in TTD between patients who had received CGA and those who had not. Results of the meta-analysis are presented in Supplementary Table 4.2. The pooled mean difference in TTD was then divided by 365 (days in a year) to calculate LYs. **Supplementary Table 4.2:** Pooled estimate of incremental time to death

Study	Weighted mean difference	95% confidence interval	% weight
Edmans 2013	-41.486	-115.539 to 32.567	9.04
Goldberg 2013	-8.325	-37.922 to 21.272	56.57
Kircher 2007	1.087	-60.808 to 62.982	12.94
Saltvedt 2002	99.632	51.576 to 147.688	21.46
I-V pooled WMD	13.061	-9.200 to 35.322	100.00
Heterogeneity $\text{Chi}^2 = 16.70$ (df = 3) P = 0.001			
I^2 (variation in WMD attributable to heterogeneity) = 82.0%			
Test of WMD = 0: z = 1.15, P = 0.250			

• We developed a health outcome, 'life years living at home' (LYLAHs) after discharge from hospital, as a measure of independence and well-being in an older population. LYLAHs were calculated from the IPD from two trials ([Edmans 2013](#); [Goldberg 2013](#)) by dividing the days living at home after hospital discharge for these two study populations by the study follow-up period. A meta-analysis using a fixed-effect model was performed to estimate incremental LYLAHs. Results are presented in Supplementary Table 4.3.

Supplementary Table 4.3: Pooled estimate of incremental LYLAH

Study	Weighted mean difference	95% confidence interval	% weight
Edmans 2013	-0.005	-0.051 to 0.040	60.12
Saltvedt 2002	0.053	-0.003 to 0.109	39.88
I-V pooled WMD	0.018	-0.018 to 0.053	100.00
Heterogeneity $\text{Chi}^2 = 2.48$ (df = 1) $P = 0.115$			
I^2 (variation in WMD attributable to heterogeneity) = 59.8%			
Test of WMD = 0: $z = 0.98$, $P = 0.325$			

Cost-effectiveness

A decision model was constructed in Excel to calculate the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of inpatient CGA compared with inpatient care without CGA. The ICER was expressed as cost per QALY, cost per LY gained, and cost per LYLAH gained from the NHS perspective (i.e. including only hospitalisation costs and costs of CGA delivery). The model was constructed to perform Monte Carlo simulations based on predefined distributions of input parameters. The model incorporates information from hospital discharge to the end of each trial's follow-up period or death of patient (whichever comes first) and follows the patient's pathway in terms of residence during follow-up.

The summary estimate for the main outcome living at home at the end of follow-up of 3 to 12 months (RR 1.07, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.12) (Analysis 1.2) was used in the decision model. The RR was multiplied by the incremental LYLAH to adjust LYLAH with the probability of living at home. We did not do this for life years gained, as the summary estimate (Analysis 1.4) (RR being dead at the end of the follow-up period) was 1, and it would not be appropriate to adjust life years by the probability of death. Input parameters used in these models are presented in Table 2. Uncertainty about input parameters of the model was addressed by performing 10,000 draws of all incremental cost and incremental health outcome parameters using prespecified distributions and recording incremental costs, incremental QALYs, incremental LYs, and incremental LYLAHs from each draw. These results were plotted on cost-effectiveness planes and cost-effectiveness acceptability curves to display uncertainty in the estimated ICERs.

Sensitivity analysis

Two univariate sensitivity analyses were performed for the cost-effectiveness analysis. In the first, we calculated incremental QALYs for a more dependent population (mean Barthel Index of 9 at baseline) ([Goldberg 2013](#); [Somme 2010](#)). In this sensitivity analysis, EQ-5D-3L utilities were mapped to the Barthel Index using a formula provided in [van Exel 2004](#); which was based on a more dependent population of older people who were recovering from a stroke (also mean Barthel Index of 9 at baseline). A meta-analysis using a fixed-effect model was performed to estimate (pooled) incremental QALYs based on the two trials. Results of this analysis are presented in Supplementary Table 4.4.

Supplementary Table 4.4: Pooled estimate of incremental QALYs (severe patients)

Study	Weighted mean difference	95% confidence interval	% weight
Goldberg 2013	0.017	-0.031 0.065	96.09
Somme 2010	0.048	-0.190 0.286	3.91
I-V pooled WMD	0.018	-0.029 0.065	100.00
Heterogeneity Chi ² = 0.06 (df = 1) P = 0.805			
I ² (variation in WMD attributable to heterogeneity) = 0.0%			
Test of WMD = 0: z = 0.77, P = 0.441			

In the second univariate sensitivity analysis, we used the summary estimate (Analysis 1.2.1) for delivering CGA only on a dedicated ward (i.e. excluding CGA delivered by teams across wards) for the outcome living at home at the end of follow-up.

Appendix 3. Individual participant data analysis details

- 1) There were two randomisation groups in the Kircher dataset and one non-randomised external comparison group. The comparison group was not used in our review.
- 2) There were three participants in the Kircher dataset with time to death recorded after follow-up. Of these three participants, one was in the 'comparison' group and therefore not included in our analysis. For the other two, their status was updated to 'alive' for the analysis.
- 3) There were two participants in Kircher with typos in the recording of date of death. These were treated as missing dates in the analysis.

Appendix 4. GRADE evidence profile for preparing the summary of findings table

Comparison: CGA on a ward (need and age related admission) of older people vs inpatient care without CGA
Certainty assessment of evidence for each outcome

No. of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness*	Imprecision	Other ^[†]	Certainty (overall score) ^[‡]
Outcome: Living at home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)							
16 studies N = 6799	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	No serious inconsistency	Direct measure	No serious imprecision	Little evidence of small study bias	(4) High certainty
Outcome: Mortality (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)							

(Continued)

21 studies N = 10023	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	No serious inconsistency	Direct measure	No serious imprecision	Little evidence of small study bias	(4) High certainty
Outcome: Admission to a nursing home (end of follow-up 3 to 12 months)							
14 studies N = 6285	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	No serious inconsistency	Direct measure	No serious imprecision	Little evidence of small study bias	(4) High certainty
Outcome: Dependence							
14 studies N = 6551	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	No serious inconsistency	Direct measure	No serious imprecision	Little evidence of small study bias	(4) High certainty
Outcome: Cognitive function							
5 studies N = 3534	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	-1.0 (serious inconsistency)	SMDs used	-1.0 (serious imprecision)	Little evidence of small study bias	(3) Low certainty
Outcome: Length of stay							
17 studies	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	-1.0 (serious inconsistency)	Direct measure	-1.0 (serious imprecision)	Little evidence of small study bias	(2) Low certainty
Outcome: Cost-effectiveness Hospitalisation costs based on length of stay data							
17 studies	RT (4)		-1.0 (serious inconsistency)		-1.0 (serious imprecision)		(2) Low certainty
Outcome: Activities of daily living (ADL)							
7 studies N = 1445	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	No serious inconsistency	Direct measure	-1.0 (serious imprecision)	Little evidence of small study bias	(3) Moderate certainty
Outcome: Re-admissions							
13 studies N = 6698	RT (4)	No serious risk of bias	No serious inconsistency	Direct measure	No serious imprecision	Little evidence of small study bias	(4) High certainty

Footnotes:

RT: Randomised trial

Indirectness* includes consideration of

- Indirect (between-study) comparisons
- Indirect (surrogate) outcomes
- Applicability (study populations, interventions, or comparisons that are different from those of interest)

[†] Other considerations for downgrading include publication bias. Other considerations for upgrading include a strong association with no plausible confounders, a dose-response relationship, and, if all plausible confounders or biases would decrease the size of the effect (if there is evidence of an effect), or increase it if there is evidence of no harmful effect (safety)

[‡] 4 **High** = This research provides a very good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different** is low.

3 **Moderate** = This research provides a good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different** is moderate.

2 **Low** = This research provides some indication of the likely effect. However, the likelihood that it will be substantially different** is high.

1 **Very low** = This research does not provide a reliable indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different** is very high.

WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 5 October 2016.

Date	Event	Description
7 December 2016	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	We have added 7 new trials (3451 participants) to the review. The review now includes 29 trials This review now includes a fixed-effect logistic regression meta-analysis of individual participant data from 5 trials, a cost-effectiveness analysis, and a survey of trialists. We have detailed changes in authorship and methods used in 'Differences between protocol and review'
7 December 2016	New search has been performed	We conducted a new search in October 2016. We identified 7 new studies and included them in this review

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 4, 2006

Review first published: Issue 7, 2011

Date	Event	Description
12 November 2008	Amended	Made minor changes
12 November 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

GE conceived and wrote the original review and provided a clinical perspective, co-wrote and commented on drafts of the review, and is a co-applicant on the NIHR grant (12/5003//01; “How to Implement Cost-Effective Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment”) that supported this review update.

MG led the update of the review, read through titles and abstracts to identify studies for inclusion, extracted data from the included studies, and contacted study authors for clarification and trialists to invite them to contribute their trial data and complete a survey. MG set up the IPD database and cleaned the incoming data. MG updated the assessment of risk of bias of all 29 studies included in the review, and produced the first draft for comment by coauthors.

OB, MG, AT, and SS wrote a detailed statistical plan of analysis for this update, which was peer reviewed. OB conducted statistical analysis using IPD; MG conducted statistical analysis using published data for the meta-regression; and AT conducted the cost-effectiveness analysis.

MG and GE agreed on studies for inclusion and extracted data.

MG, GE, and SS selected main outcomes, graded the certainty of evidence, and contacted trialists to invite them to join the review group and contribute their trial data.

MG and SS generated the ‘Summary of findings’ table.

SS is the CI for the NIHR grant (12/5003//01; “How to Implement Cost-Effective Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment”) that funded the update of this review via IPD, a survey of trialists, and a cost-effectiveness analysis; she supervised the analysis, worked with MG to produce the first draft of the update, revised subsequent drafts, and is the guarantor.

DS, HW, IS, RH, SC, and TK provided IPD and commented on a draft of the updated review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Graham Ellis: none known.

Mike Gardner: none known.

Apostolos Tsiachristas: none known.

Peter Langhorne: none known.

Orlaith Burke: none known.

Rowan H Harwood: trialist.

Simon P Conroy: trialist.

Tilo Kircher: trialist.

Dominique Somme: trialist.

Ingvild Saltvedt: trialist.

Heidi Wald: trialist.

Desmond O’Neill: none known.

David Robinson: none known.

Sasha Shepperd: none known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- No internal sources of support were sought, UK.

External sources

- NIHR, UK.
(12/5003//01; “How to Implement Cost-Effective Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment”)

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

In the previous version of the review (Ellis 2011), review authors used the odds ratio as a summary estimate; owing to the high number of events, we have used the risk ratio in this update. We have accessed individual patient data (IPD; five studies) and have obtained from the trialists additional details of delivery of the intervention. This has allowed us to estimate the cost-effectiveness of delivering CGA.

For this update, MA Whitehead is no longer a co-review author. New review authors include Mike Gardner, Apostolos Tsiachristas, Orlaith Burke, Heidi Wald, Rowan Harwood, Tilo Kircher, Dominique Somme, Ingvild Saltvedt, Simon Conroy, and Sasha Shepperd.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Frail Elderly; *Hospitalization; *Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care); Comprehensive Health Care [*methods]; Emergencies; Geriatric Assessment [*methods]; Independent Living [statistics & numerical data]; Mortality

MeSH check words

Aged; Humans